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THE CURRENCY.

THE QUESTION OF INCREASING THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The hard-money men of the House of Representatives have made a careful canvass of that body, with respect to their own positive strength. The bill of the Committee on Ways and Means providing for the legalization of the issue of the $44,000,000 reserve, and for fixing the maximum limit of the circulation of United States notes at $400,000,000, has been made the test of their voting strength. The highest estimate of the votes against this bill in the House is seventy; the lowest estimate is sixty. Among the seventy are included several Democrats, who will oppose the bill in part from political reasons. Some of the Republicans included in this list will oppose the bill, as well from a conviction that the Treasury interpretation of the law is unsound, as from their views with regard to inflation. The theory is that, if the bill goes to the Senate with so strong an opposition as seventy negative votes, the conservative financial element in the Senate will be so strong that that body, possibly, will consent to no further increase of the currency than the $44,000,000. Many of the most prominent hard-money men, however, are of the opinion that Congress will both legalize the issue of the $44,000,000 and further provide for an immediate withdrawal from the Eastern banks of the $25,000,000 of national bank circulation claimed by the West; or else direct the issue of an additional $25,000,000 of national bank notes to banking associations in the West and South. There is a very strong movement to secure this additional $25,000,000 for the Western and Southern States, irrespective of party. Views are divided upon the question whether it is expedient to be satisfied with the immediate and complete execution of the existing law authorizing the withdrawal of that amount, or whether a bill should be framed providing for the immediate absolute increase of the national banking currency by $25,000,000. The tendency is to favor the latter proposition. A bill to this effect was introduced in the last Congress by Mr. Munroe. Such action has also been recommended by the Controller of the Currency. It is certain that the recent Democratic caucus decided that that party should unite to demand either the immediate withdrawal of the $25,000,000 in question or an issue of an additional $25,000,000 as an equivalent therefor. A subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency have now under consideration, with instructions to report on Monday, a bill making provision to immediately supply the Western and Southern States, with the twenty-five millions additional currency. It has been the purpose of this subcommittee to devise, if possible, some means by which this twenty-five millions could be immediately forced from the Eastern banks. The interviews of the subcommittee with the Controller of the Currency, and their investigations of the law have, however, led them to believe that the provisions of the existing law, even if immediately executed, would be practically inoperative to satisfy the demands of the West. There are difficulties of fact and of law with regard to the execution of the act providing for the withdrawal of twenty-five millions of circulation from the Eastern banking capital, which seem to be imperfectly understood. Should the Controller of the Currency immediately commence to execute the provisions of the law providing for the withdrawal of the twenty-five millions from the Eastern States, that circulation, as a practical fact, could not actually be provided for the West under the existing law for at least one year, and probably not for three years. This will be better understood by a careful examination of the provisions of the law. The sections of the act having special reference to the subject are subjoined. The act providing for the withdrawal of the $25,000,000 of national bank notes in question, is the law of July 12, 1870, entitled, "An Act to Provide for the Redemption of the Three Per Cent. Temporary Loan Certificates, and for the Increase of National Bank Notes." The portion of the act relating to the distribution of the circulation of currency is the sixth section of this act, which is as follows:

"SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted:* That to secure a more equitable distribution of the national banking currency there may be issued circulating notes to banking associations organized in States and Territories having less than their proportion, as herein set forth. And the amount of circulation in this section authorized, shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as it may be required for this purpose, be withdrawn, as herein provided, from banking associations organized in States having a circulation exceeding that provided for by the act entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for a national banking currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof,' approved March 3, 1865, but the amount so withdrawn shall not exceed twenty-five millions of dollars.

The Controller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, make a statement showing the amount of circulation in each State and Territory, and the amount to be retired by each banking association in accordance with this section, and shall, when such redistribution of circulation is required, make a requisition for such amount upon such banks, commencing with the banks having a circulation exceeding one million of dollars in States having an excess of circulation, and withdrawing their circulation in excess of one million of dollars, and then proceeding pro rata with other banks having a circulation exceeding three hundred thousand dollars in States having the largest excess of circulation, and reducing the circulation of such banks in States having the greatest proportion in excess, leaving undisturbed the banks in States having a smaller proportion, until those in greater excess have been reduced to the same grade, and continuing thus to make the reduction provided for by this act until the full amount of twenty-five millions, herein provided for, shall be withdrawn, and the circulation so withdrawn shall be distributed among the States and Territories having less than their proportion, so as to equalize the same. And it shall be the duty of the Controller of the Currency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, forthwith to make a requisition for the amount thereof upon the banks alone indicated as herein prescribed. And upon failure of such associations, or any of them, to return the amount so required within one year, it shall be the duty of the Controller of the Currency to sell at public auction, having given twenty days' notice thereof in one daily newspaper printed in Washington, and one in New-York City, an amount of bonds deposited by said association as security for said circulation, equal to the circulation to be withdrawn from said association, and not returned in compliance with such requisition, and the Controller of the Currency shall, with the proceeds, redeem so many of the notes of said banking association as they come into the Treasury as will equal the amount required and not so returned, and shall pay the balance, if any, to such banking association; *provided,* that no circulation shall be withdrawn under the provisions of this section until after the $54,000,000 granted in the first section shall have been *taken up.*"

The Controller of the Currency has always held that the words *taken up,* in the proviso of this section, should be construed to mean, until the fifty-four millions should be actually in the possession of the banks which had applied therefor, and not until actual application should have been made for the whole amount. He has construed the application in the light of subscription contracts with the terms of which the applicants have not complied. At the same time he has maintained that he had no right to dispose of any of the circulation to banks, except in the order of their application. There is no condition of time in the law referring to "taken up." There is no period fixed within which the circulation should be "taken up." Applications for the entire fifty-four millions have long been on file in the office of the Controller of the Currency. But for several months, at least six months, there have been four or five millions which have not been issued, from the fact that the banks which have made application for that amount, and to whom that amount has been assigned, have not chosen to comply with the general provisions of the National Bank act, which necessarily precede the issue to them of their circulation. The reasons for the delay, of course, are personal to the respective banking associations. Many of them are in the West, and have not desired to make deposits of their bonds at present. Some have been prevented by delays in perfecting their organisation. Others have preferred to wait in the hope that the United States bonds which they must place on deposit in the Treasury as a security for their circulation would decline in value. Others have delayed in the anticipation that Congress might make some change in the law with regard to the security for national bank circulation. The Controller meanwhile has held that he had no power to compel these banks to deposit their bonds, or to comply with the other conditions of the law which must precede the issue to them of their circulation. It is manifest that, under this construction of the wards "taken up," the initial proceedings to compel the withdrawal from the Eastern States of twenty-five millions cannot be had until the whole amount of the fifty-four millions authorized by the act is actually out of the Treasury, and in the possession of the national banks to which it has been assigned. It is now expected that the time will soon arrive when the remaining $4,000.000 which have not yet been "taken up" will be issued. Indeed, it is believed that this circulation will all be issued during the month of February.

When this circulation is issued the law very clearly defines the course to be pursued. The Secretary of the Treasury must immediately make requisition upon the proper banks for their proportionate amounts. Suppose the banks refuse; they have an entire year within which to make answer to the requisition of the Secretary of the Treasury. At the expiration of the year, if they then refuse, the Controller of the Currency may sell their bonds deposited as security for circulation at auction to an amount equivalent to the proportionate amount of circulation required to be withdrawn from the delinquent bank. But this does not take the $25,000,000 to the West or South in case the Eastern banks refuse to comply, which they certainly would do, as they would have the use of the twenty-five millions for an additional year without injury to their charters, and without becoming amenable to legal penalties. The proceeds from the same sales of these bonds of the delinquent banks would be in legal tenders; these legal tenders would be used to redeem an equivalent amount of the bank notes of the delinquent banks, but this process of redemption is naturally slow. There is nothing to compel the delinquent banks themselves to bring in their circulation, and the Treasury, consequently, could only obtain it by the ordinary gradual process of redemption. It of course is a matter of opinion what period of time would be necessary to perfect this redemption. Some who are familiar with the operations of redemption do not believe that it would be possible to redeem the circulation of twenty-five millions in case the banks should all refuse to comply with the requisition within a shorter period than four years. It seems probable, therefore, in order to harmonize the very conflicting interests of the different sections, the Committee on Banking and Currency will report a bill providing for the issue of an additional twenty-five millions of national bank circulation to banks to be organized in the West and South. This would effect a practical increase of the currency at this session of Congress of sixty-nine millions, including the forty-four million reserve.

CORN AND HOGS.

ESTIMATES OF THE STOCK ON HAND JAN. 15, 1874, COMPARED WITH 1873.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 1.—The *National Crop Reporter* contains to-day estimates in relation to the percentage of the last crop of corn remaining in the hands of producers on Jan. 15, and estimates of the number of stock hogs in the hands of feeders at the same date, in comparison with the quantity and number on hand at the corresponding date of 1873. In relation to corn, the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Ohio and Wisconsin, which produced in 1873 upward of 382,000,000 bushels, the average amount on hand at the date named is estimated at a fraction less than fifty per cent. on an approximate quantity of 190,000,000 bushels. The average consumption was very uniform in all the States, being the highest in Wisconsin, where it was sixty per cent. The unusually mild weather in all localities has aided largely in keeping down the home consumption, and the condition of the stock generally is better than was anticipated a month earlier. The estimates upon stock hogs are for the same States named above, and indicate an average falling off of twenty-one per cent. from the number on hand a year ago. The condition of the same is considerably below the average, the high prices paid by packers and the scarcity of corn having caused an outflow of the marketable hogs, and a stinting of the supply of food to those remaining. The outlook is very slim for hogs for Summer packing. A comparison of average prices in the States named, on Dec. 1, 1873, and Jan. 15, 1874, shows a decided advance, as though the indications are that the maximum has been about reached.

THE REPORTED MASSACRE BY INDIANS.

YANKTON, Dakota Territory, Feb. 1.—The report of the massacre of wood-choppers near Fort Rice is not fully credited here. A dispatch received from Gen. Stanley, commanding at Fort Sully, to-day, says that the mail has arrived on time from Grand River with no reports of any disturbance. A small marauding party of Sioux Indians recently made an attack on Poncas, but were easily repulsed and left. The open Winter affords a good opportunity for Indians to get about, but all seems quiet, as far as Fort Sully at least.

SHOT DEAD AT A DANCE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 1.—Last Friday night, at a dance in the Sixth District of Davidson County, Joseph Briley, aged seventeen, was shot dead while on the floor with his partner by Robert Bates. The quarrel grew out of rival claims to a young lady for the dance. The parties left the decision to the lady. She took Briley, and Bates was so enraged that he shot him. Bates escaped.

LOUISIANA.

SHALL A NEW ELECTION BE ORDERED.

SENATOR MORTON TO CONTINUE HIS REPLY TO SENATOR CARPENTER—LETTER FROM EX-GOV. E. O. HEBERT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Senator Morton will continue his reply to the speech of Mr. Carpenter on Louisiana affairs to-morrow. He will probably occupy an hour and a half or two hours. He will reply to the legal argument of Mr. Carpenter in favor of sustaining the right of Congress to order a new election, and will then discuss the question in its political aspect. Mr. Morton finds insuperable objections to a new election in the Constitution, but aside from this he also regards a new election inexpedient and wholly improper. When Mr. Morton has finished his speech it is pretty generally understood that the Louisiana matters will be laid aside, and that the Bankrupt law reported from the Judiciary Committee will be next considered by the Senate. It is not certainly known, however, whether a strong effort will be made to continue the Louisiana discussion at the present time.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Louisiana question now excites as much, if not more, interest in Congressional circles than any other subject. Senator Carpenter will to-morrow, or on Tuesday, introduce his bill for a new election in Louisiana. Senators who are opposed to the bill express themselves with confidence that it cannot pass that body, and several of them say that they thus speak after a careful canvass of the situation, while doubts are expressed on the other side as to its success. It is certain that the Republicans who favor the bill are in the minority, but they count on support from the Democrats, some of whom are free to express themselves in favor of a new election, provided the provisions of the bill are such as to give promise of fairness. The question has not yet been presented to the House, but privately, members of both parties are exchanging views on the subject, which they all admit must be treated with the greatest delicacy.

Ex-Gov. E. O. Hebert, of Louisiana, has addressed a letter to Senator Bayard, in which he says:

"It is perhaps unnecessary to dwell upon the untold woes inflicted upon Louisiana and her people by the reckless and unprincipled adventurers who have misgoverned her for the last few years, close upon the footsteps of returning peace, and plundered without stint an already impoverished people; nor is it necessary to allude to the enormous and iniquitous debt under which the State hopelessly staggers; to the taxation remorselessly collected, heavier and more onerous than exists in any civilized country on the face of the globe, and under which an oppressed people struggles for mere existence; to unremunerative agriculture, paralyzed industry, stagnation of business, general distress, and a crushing poverty, almost universal throughout the length and breadth of the State, and all this brought about by legislation so unscrupulous, so audacious, and so atrocious, that the mind stands aghast at the mere contemplation of the damning frauds and inquities, perpetrated almost in broad daylight under the cover of law. But a new election cannot right any of the wrongs of which complaint is made. There is no doubt a great outrage was committed in the judicial proceedings by which the present Government of Louisiana was installed. But what is now proposed? That Congress shall commit another wrong and convulse the State with a new election. While it might accomplish an end of temporary expediency, it would set a precedent under which elections in the States could be constantly meddled with by Congress. An election, if ordered now, could not well take place before June. The Constitution of Louisiana provides for a new election of members of the Legislature in November. The old one adjourns on the 4th of March. If there are wrongs to right, the people of Louisiana can right them under their own Constitution and laws in November, which will answer the practical purpose of an election in May or June under Congressional interference. If Gov. Kellogg has, in the judgment of the people, behaved improperly, the constitution of the State authorizes a majority of the House of Representatives to impeach and suspend him, and so with other State officers. This can be done without involving the dangerous and expensive means of a new election being ordered by Congress."

The Ex-Governor presents these views as a Democrat, a native, and a citizen of Louisiana, deeply interested in her prosperity and welfare.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

CHANGES RECENTLY MADE—NEW POST OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The following Post Office changes have been ordered:

For New-England.—Officers Established—East Lyndon, Aroostook County, Me., James Doyle, Postmaster; East Peru, Oxford County, Me., John Howard, Postmaster; West Deerfield, Franklin County, Mass., Henry J. Stearns, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Eckley T. Stearns, Centre Lovell, Oxford County, Me.; Chas. D. Seeley, North Gorham, Cumberland County, Me.; Arthur C. Perry, Salmon Brook, Aroostook County, Me.; Frank R. Patch, Greenfield, Hillsboro County, N. H.; Lewis A. Hawkins, Salisbury, Merrimack County, N. H.; Alanson H. Harvey, East Alburg, Grand Isle County, Vt.; Herman L. Jones, New-Hartford, Litchfield County, Conn.

For New-York.—Office Established—Atwater, Cayuga County, Norman B. Atwater, Postmaster. Office discontinued—East Grove, Chemung County. Name changed—Green Vale, Kings County, to Glen Head, and Geo. Downing appointed Postmaster. Postmasters appointed—Walter H. Dawley, Bartlett, Oneida County; Uriah S. Robbins, Caroline Centre, Tompkins County; Roswell L. Ross, Conesville, Schoharie County; A. Boch, Corona, Queens County; Mrs. Emily Moseman, Halcott Centre, Green County; Thomas Sweet, Maltaville, Saratoga County; George D. Gerards, Patchogue, Suffolk County; Chauncey Green, Pound Ridge, Westchester County; Luther Osterhodt, Rifton Glen, Ulster County; Perry Lane, South Gilboa, Schoharie County; Orlando Shute, Toddsville, Otsego County; Silas J. Mason, Union Grove, Delaware County; Charles Isham, West Richmondville, Schoharie County.

New-Jersey.—Offices Established—Arlington, Hudson County, S. S. Williamson, Postmaster; Bartleyville, Morris County, William Bartley, Postmaster; Cedar Grove, Essex County, Peter Lee, Postmaster.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Dry Sawmill, Elk County, Ralph Johnson, Postmaster; Grant City, Lawrence County, Levi Stauffer Postmaster; Smithton, Westmoreland County, Joseph Smith Postmaster; Templeton, Armstrong County, Robert Thompson, Postmaster; Winton, Luzerne County, Andrew J. Winton, Postmaster. Discontinued — Whetham, Clinton County. Name Changed—Gibsonburg, Luzerne County, changed to Jermyn, (not Gibson, as reported;) Phillips Mills, Indiana County, to Homer City, and George H. Ogden appointed Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Isaac Guss, Cassville, Huntingdon County, Penn.; John T. Throne, Centre Mills, Centre County, Penn.; Wm. Parkhill, East Liberty, Fayette County, Penn.; E. W. Smith, East Mauch Chunk, Carbon County, Penn.; Amariah Harrington, Forest House, Potter County, Penn.; Alex. G. B. Parke, Gap, Lancaster County, Penn.

Maryland.—Name Changed—Sunshine, Montgomery County, to Unity, and Chas. Townsend appointed Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Mrs. Hester Pyle, Chestnut Hill, Harford County; Wm. E. Huffman, Paper Mill, Baltimore County.

A MAN CRUSHED BY THE FALLING ROOF OF A MINE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 1.—On last Thursday afternoon a portion of the roof of a coal mine in Plains township, four miles from Wilkesbarre, belonging to the Hillside Coal and Iron Company, fell in, crushing beneath it a laborer named Patrick McDonald. McDonald and the miner for whom he was working were engaged in robbing the pillars when the roof commenced to crack. The miner heeded the warning and escaped unhurt, but McDonald tarried, and a mass of 300 tons of rock and coal fell upon him. The portion of the roof that fell was fully a half acre in extent and twelve feet in thickness. A large force of workmen at once set about removing the *débris,* and put forth the utmost exertions, hoping that McDonald might be alive. Work was carried on day and night, but not until to-day was his body reached and life found extinct. His fingers were first seen sticking from under a huge boulder, and the rocks had to be blasted before his body could be removed. His back, arms, and legs were broken, and he was otherwise crushed, and must have been killed instantly.

THE EASTERN AND BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROADS.

THE REPORTED AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO ROADS DENIED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The statement of a correspondent of the *Tribune,* professing to be a circumstantial account of an understanding which has been arrived at between representative committees of the Eastern and Boston and Maine Railroad corporations, with a view to end the antagonism which has existed between the companies, is denied by authority. No agreement has been made between the committees of conference, as they are still engaged in discussing the merits of several of the schemes which have been brought forward since their first meeting in September last. It is, however, represented that the consultation bids fair to terminate the misunderstandings and jealousies which have interfered materially with the prosperity of the roads. The annual meeting of the Eastern Railroad will take place Monday, when the present President of the company, Hon. T. K. Lothrop, will decline a re-election. His successor will probably be Mr. John Wooldredge, of Lynn.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

THREE TO FOUR HUNDRED MILLION ACRES OF ARABLE LAND LEFT—PROPOSED NEW PRE-EMPTION LAW.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Committee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives, in a recent report, say that notwithstanding by the late report of the Commissioner of Public Lands, it appears that we have 1,200,000,000 acres yet unsurveyed, it is the opinion of the Commissioner, as shown in his letter of Feb. 13, 1873, to Senator Stewart, and by Mr. Julian, a late Chairman of the committee, with great knowledge hereof, that the whole arable land remaining, after deducting mountains, alkaline plains, sand and sage deserts, swamp lands and shoal lands, railroad grants, &c., cannot exceed 350,000,000 to 400,000,000 acres. There were taken up by homestead entries alone last year nearly 4,000,000 acres, and as our population increases this yearly amount will also increase, and at so rapid a rate that in less than a century (a short period in the history of a nation) the whole arable land of the Government will be absorbed by settlers. As this absorption progresses the remaining lands will become more valuable and more the object of the desire of speculators. Although it has been the beneficent intention of these laws to afford cheap homes to the people, yet both laws, and especially that which allows pre-emptions, have been perverted from their original design, and have been made the instruments whereby speculators have obtained large areas of land, and hold them, unimproved, to the great disadvantage of the States in which they lie, waiting until the neighbor improvements of industrious settlers may enhance their value and afford a profitable sale. In a limited degree, the same abuses have grown up under the present Homestead law. To correct these abuses, to insure to every one who wants it a home, to prevent frauds on the National Government, and to bring under improvement the public lands, and to add to the wealth of the States and the nation, is the object of the bill reported by the committee. It repeals the Preemption laws, except that it allows inchoate titles under them to be completed according to their provisions. It also substitutes for the present Homestead law an entirely new one, retaining all the best features of the existing law, and adding others that the experience of the working of that law seemed to require. It does not interfere with the Soldiers' and Sailors' Homestead law. Its new features are as follows: It requires actual settlement and cultivation for five years, after which, on due proof thereof, the settler can obtain a title to 160 acres of land, the whole cost of which will be $10 on entry of the land, and $8 on final proof. If, however, the settler wishes to obtain a title earlier than in five years, he can do so at the end of eighteen months on payment of the minimum price of the land. The bill exempts "pine lands," with mineral, coal, and saline lands heretofore exempted, in order to save vast tracts of valuable pine timber to the Government, that are now destroyed under the present laws, without insuring settlement or cultivation. It extends to minor heirs, at the death of their parents, the right to continue the parents' settlement with the consent of the guardian, and allows widows, after settlement and before entry, to make entry in their own name. It provides for the determination of controversies, where two or more persons have settled on the same quarter section or smaller legal subdivision; also that vacancies in the office of Register or Receiver shall not prejudice claimants as to any matter necessary to the establishment of their claim. Among other provisions, it allows the purchase, by cash, of small tracts of forty acres for sites for mechanical, commercial, or manufacturing purposes, after one year's occupancy thereof, and provides that all the United States reserved lands, within the lateral limits of railroads, shall be held at the double minimum price of $2 50 per acre.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—1 A. M.—The area of highest pressure is now central in the St. Lawrence Valley, and the barometer has fallen decidedly in the upper lake region and in the Mississippi Valley. The temperature has very generally fallen in the Middle and Eastern States, and has risen somewhat in the Southern States, where north-east winds, cloudy weather, and occasional light rains are reported. Threatening weather and light snow prevail from the Middle Atlantic coast westward to the Mississippi.

PROBABILITIES.

For Monday in New-England, north-easterly winds, followed by rising temperature and increasing cloudiness, with snow.

For the Middle States, the lower lake region, and the Ohio Valley, north-east winds, threatening weather, and snow.

For the South Atlantic States, increasing north-easterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain.

Midnight reports are very generally missing from the Gulf States, upper lakes, and North-west.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	22°	16°	3:30 P. M.	31°	20°
6 A. M.	21°	15°	6 P. M.	28°	15°
9 A. M.	20°	15°	9 P. M.	24°	13°
12 M.	25°	19°	12 P. M.	19°	10°

Average temperature yesterday, 15⅜°.

Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 23¾°.

A WOMAN SERIOUSLY BURNED—THEFT BY A SNEAK.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—To-day Emiline Toet, aged thirty-eight, living at No. 1,344 Hancock street, was burned in a shocking manner by her clothes taking fire. During the excitement, a watch and chain were stolen from a person in the house.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

NATIONAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—MR. DAWES' BALANCE SHEET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Mr. Dawes will to-morrow or Tuesday—if he can get the floor—present to the House an elaborate statement of the existing obligations of the Government, with the view to determine every possible reduction of expenditures. He has caused to be prepared a national balance sheet, showing, on the one side, all the appropriations made by existing laws authorizing payments from the Treasury, and on the other side the present and probable resources of the Government. It may be said that the balances against the Government are very large, among these appropriations. Mr. Dawes thinks that about seventy millions of dollars will ultimately be covered into the Treasury. There are in the various departments several appropriations, some as large as $8,000,000 and $10,000,000, which have been made for specific purposes, but which, it is expected, will be covered in by limitation of law or by repeal of the acts authorizing such appropriations. One of the special subjects to which Mr. Dawes will call the attention of the House is the pension service. He thinks the expenses of disbursing the pension fund can be reduced one million of dollars annually. The present total amount appropriated for pensions is thirty-one millions. Of this sum twenty-eight millions are on the regular pension list. The remaining three millions are issued for arrears of pensions, and for the general expenses of the pension service. The actual cost of disbursing this fund is one and a half per centum, as shown by a recent letter of the Commissioner of Pensions. Mr. Dawes proposes to effect a reduction of one million of dollars in the expenses of this bureau by abolishing the pension agencies throughout the United States, and by making all payment of pensions by checks direct from Washington. There are now some sixty-one pension agents, whose fees and salaries range from eight thousand to eighteen thousand dollars annually. Mr. Dawes thinks every one of these agencies can be abolished. The original salaries of pension agents was $2,000. The law was subsequently amended so that the limit of salaries was fixed at $4,000. A later law provides that a pension agent shall receive a fee of thirty cents for sending a blank pension-voucher to each pensioner in his district at the beginning of each quarter. This small fee has resulted in this enormous increase of salaries. The fees and salary of the Pension Agent of Massachusetts amount to $8,000. The fees and salaries of Pension Agents in New-York and in other large pension districts are said to reach like sums. Mr. Dawes believes that the increase of the clerical force at Washington necessary to do all this business would not be very considerable. There are now kept sixty-two sets of pension books, including the general books at Washington. the local books do not contain all the information which is given in the general books at Washington. It is maintained that there would be less danger from fraud if all pensions were paid by check at Washington.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF POSTAGE—A NEW BILL.

A bill will be introduced in the House on Monday to make provisions for new rates of postage. The bill has been examined by the Postmaster General, and is indorsed by him. It contains in substance the recommendations of his last report. The Postmaster General is of the opinion that the effect of the abolition of the franking privilege will not be so severely felt if the book postage is reduced, as printed in this bill. Practically, it is believed that the revenue of the Post Office Department would be increased by this reduction of book postage. The following are the provisions of the bill:

AN ACT to give the rate of postage on newspapers, periodicals, and miscellaneous mail matter, and to provide for the prepayment of the same.

SECTION 1.—That on newspapers and other periodicals publications not exceeding four ounces in weight, sent from the office of their publication to bona-fide subscribers, postage shall be charged at the following rate per quarters, viz.: On publications issued less frequently than once a week at the rate of three cents; issued once a week, three cents; issued twice a week, six cents; three times a week, nine cents; six times a week, eighteen cents; and daily, twenty-one cents; and an additional rate shall be charged for each additional four ounces in weight.

SEC. 2. That on all miscellaneous matter of the third class, including books, pamphlets, papers, samples of ores, metals, minerals, and merchandise, sample cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards printed and unprinted, and on all matter not charged at letter rates, or by law excluded from the mails, the postage shall be one cent for each two ounces or fractional part of two ounces, and that the maximum weight of any such packages shall not exceed four pounds.

SEC. 3. The Postmaster General shall require the publishers, at the beginning of each quarter, to file with the Postmaster of the city of publication a statement under oath that, after careful estimate and inquiry, they will send through the mails to regular and bona-fide subscribers during the quarter then commencing not more than —— copies of publication, (giving the name of the publisher, number of times issued, whether weekly or monthly, and the number of copies to be mailed,) and that there shall not be sent, with their knowledge or consent, any copy of their publications other than to regular and bona-fide subscribers, except the same is prepaid at transient rates. And the publisher shall then pay to the Postmaster the amount of postage due for the quarter at the rates named as above. Thereupon all the copies of such publications delivered at every Post Office shall be regularly mailed, and shall not be subject to any charge on delivery. That to provide for an increase in the circulation of any publication during the quarter, the said publisher, his business manager or agent, shall, at the commencement of the subsequent quarter, include in the statement then to be furnished the number of copies sent to new subscribers obtained during the previous quarter, and payment shall then be made for such additional copies at the above rates.

SEC. 4. That it shall be lawful for any person to write any book, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, or other matter of the third class, or to write therein the name of the person sending it, or to write thereon the number and name of the articles included therein, and such matter, when sent out by mail, shall not then be subject to any additional charge for postage by reason of such additional writing or indorsement.

SEC. 5. That so much of sections 142, 158, 159, 162, and 163, of the act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department, approved June 8, 1872, as conflict with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

THE ALABAMA CONTEST.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will be compelled to make quite an extended investigation with respect to the seat from Alabama, which is contested by Gen. Spencer and Dr. Sykes. The committee have notified Gen. Morgan, counsel for Dr. Sykes, to furnish a list of the witnesses on his side, and to state what he expects to prove by them. William E. Chandler, counsel for Spencer, is requested to reply to these charges. The legal bearings of the case have already been presented in printed arguments by both sides. It is understood that the witnesses relied on by Sykes will be called to prove that Spencer obtained his election by bribery and corruption. Sykes also proposes to raise the double issue whether either of the contestants were elected, in case his own claim is decided adversely. The friends of Spencer state that they are exceedingly anxious that the committee shall thoroughly investigate all the charges against him, although it is contended that the committee have nothing to do with anything more than the legal questions presented on behalf of Sykes and Spencer. The friends of Spencer also represent that a considerable amount of testimony has been manufactured by the Democracy, with a view to attack the integrity of Spencer's election, and that if this question is opened on both sides it will be shown that the Democracy proposed to Spencer that in consideration of certain things they would give him an unanimous vote of the entire Legislature—Republicans and Democrats—and that this proposition was not entertained by Spencer; that the Democrats, failing in this, endeavored to make bargains with such Republicans as they thought might take away sufficient strength from Spencer with the Democratic vote to defeat him. Propositions of this kind are said to have been made to Judge Busteed, Mr. Binckley, Reynolds, and others. It is also charged that Judge Busteed accepted the propositions made by the Democracy. Failing to secure any Republican members of the Legislature by these offers, the Democrats, with closed doors, went through the form of electing Dr. Sykes, who is a man of much wealth, in order that he might contest the seat claimed by Spencer. Since the fusion of the Legislature, under the compromise plan proposed by Attorney General Williams, the secret records of the Democratic Legislature have passed into the hands of the Republican Legislature, and it is said that those records have been interlined in various hands, and in different colored ink and altered from time to time, as the circumstances seemed to require. The Democratic Secretary of State, who gave the certificates to the seven Democratic members who were defeated in Republican counties by majorities from 800 to over 2,500, has fled the State, to avoid the prosecution upon charges of having made false records. The papers showing the false records are now in the possession of the Republican Governor, Lewis. Such are the statements made by the friends of Mr. Spencer in this contest, and they show that there is a wide field for the committee to traverse when they once enters upon an investigation.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

REVIVING A RAILROAD LAND GRANT.

By an act of Congress, approved June 3, 1856, public land, to the amount of six sections to the mile, was granted to the State of Louisiana to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Texas State line via Greenwood, Shreveport, and Monroe, in that State, to a point on the Mississippi River, opposite Vicksburg, Miss. The length of the road when completed will be 190 miles. During the first five years of the ten years allowed by the act for the completion of the road, ninety-four miles, or about one-half of the road was constructed. The late civil war then intervened, during which time the road was almost completely destroyed by the military forces of the United States and of the Confederate States. Since the war that portion of the road completed prior to the war has been reconstructed and restocked. An official letter of the Commissioner of the General Land office, recently transmitted to Congress, shows that more than two-thirds of the land granted by the original act lies near the uncompleted half of the road, and but a compartively small amount of public land near the completed half. The completion of this road will give to the entire system of railroads east of the Mississippi River a direct connection with the railroads of Texas and the Texas and Pacific Railroad, of which this is the direct eastern prolongation. The House Committee on Public Lands, therefore, recommend the passage of the bill reviving the grant of lands heretofore made. The grant covered 353,211 acres. The quantity which has not reverted is 100,652 acres, leaving 252,559 acres which have reverted to the United States, and which the bill lately reported by the House Committee on Public Lands would reinstate.

THE CENTENNIAL AND THE NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

The following letter has been furnished to the press by the President of the Centennial Exposition:

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,
NO. 904 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28, 1874.

Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, President Centennial Commission:

SIR: My attention has been called to certain dispatches from Washington, referring to a rumor that several newspaper correspondents had recently approached me on the subject of centennial measures in Congress. The dispatches were sent entirely without my knowledge, and greatly exaggerated the facts. It is reported that eight persons approached me to ask for compensation for services they might be able to render. But one person, Mr. Gallagher, representing himself to be a correspondent, applied to me for such compensation for himself and two others associated with him, whose names were not given. I have since learned that he is not the correspondent of any leading journal, but gathers news for a large number of weekly papers in different sections of the country which have no regular correspondents in Washington. He offered to send all our interesting items of news and all our announcements promptly to all these papers in order to keep the subject fresh in the minds of the people. He evidently regarded it as a mere advertising business, and as such the offer was considered and respectfully declined. As you are aware, the commission has always held that the exhibition must stand upon its own merits and its national character, and I have been gratified and encouraged to learn in my interviews with the correspondents of the press at Washington, that they regard the enterprise in the same light will give it a fair and impartial consideration, and that they will unite in condemning the demands or attempts on the part of any one to obtain money for the support of measures pending in Congress.

I regret exceedingly that the reports referred to have been so exaggerated, and that they have given causes for embarrassment to the gentlemen at Washington who so worthily represent their profession.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The President has recognized Henry C. Adams as Vice Consul of Brazil at Boston.

Hon. T. P. Kennard, Swampland Commissioner for Nebraska, gave a reception on Saturday night to the Nebraskians now in Washington. Ex-Senator J. M. Thayer, Judge Crounse, and many others were present.

The amount of dividends payable in Boston this month is $1,858,353. The Laconia Company reduces from six to four per cent., Lyman four to three, Mason & Hamlin Organ Company four to three, (quarterly,) and the Winthrop Manufacturing Company increases from three to four per cent.

THE WAITE TRIAL—DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 1.—After the counsel for the defense concluded, County Attorney Libby summed up for the Government, occupying two hours and a half. The Judge was fifty-five minutes in delivering his charge. The jury retired at 7:30 o'clock, and at 11:30 o'clock came in for further instructions. Not having reported at midnight, the court was adjourned. At 12:30 o'clock the jurors sent word to the Judge that they were unable to agree, and were discharged. They stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction. The court-room remained crowded with men and women until the adjournment.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS—GAIN OF EIGHT MEMBERS FOR THE CONSERVATIVES.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The polls were opened yesterday in Guildford, Chatham, Kidderminster, Maidstone, Andover, and North Lincolnshire.

The Conservatives were victorious, holding their own in all the elections, except that at Barnstaple, and electing their candidates in eight boroughs represented by Liberals in the last Parliament.

The Liberals show a gain of only one member, having defeated the Conservatives at Barnstaple.

Rear Admiral George Elliot, Conservative, was elected at Chatham by a majority of 669, although the dock-yards and other Government establishments there give the Ministry great influence. At the last election he was defeated by the Liberal candidate, Mr. Otway, then Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who had a majority of 184.

Mr. Onslow, Liberal, was re-elected at Guildford by 243 majority, against 21 at the last election.

Mr. Henry James, the Attorney General, and Mr. A. C. Barclay, the former Liberal member, were both returned from Taunton without opposition.

During the week there were forty-eight elections, and the result is twenty Liberals and twenty-eight Conservatives are returned to Parliament.

A CONSERVATIVE GAIN IN BEWDLY.

LONDON, Feb. 1—Midnight.—The Liberals have carried Maidstone, electing both their candidates.

A Conservative has been returned from Bewdly, in Worcestershire, formerly represented by a Liberal, and the Home Rule candidate from the borough of Carlow, Ireland.

GERMANY AND THE ULTRAMONTANE PRESS.

THE REPORTED NOTE FROM BISMARCK TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT DENIED.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The report from Paris that Bismarck had written to the British Government relative to the attitude of the Ultramontane press and the Roman Catholic Bishops is contradicted.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

THE NATIVES SUING FOR PEACE—THE BRITISH COMMANDER DECLINES TO TREAT EXCEPT WITH THE KING.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Cape Coast Castle states that twelve ambassadors from the Ashantees recently arrived in the British camp, suing for peace.

Sir Garnet Wolseley replied that he would only treat with the King himself, at Coomassie.

THE AMBASSADORS HELD AS HOSTAGES.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—It is reported that Gen. Wolseley has detained the Ashantee Ambassadors as hostages for some British sailors taken prisoners by the enemy.

THE ACHEENESE WAR.

REPORTED DEATH OF THE SULTAN—CHOLERA.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Padang reports that the cholera has broken out in Acheen. It is rumored that the Sultan of Acheen had died of it, and that the war is virtually over.

ROBBERY.

A JEWELER'S SAFE ROBBED OF $25,000 WORTH OF DIAMONDS AYD WATCHES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 1.—It was W. W. Pyle instead of Rosenfeldt who disappeared from here yesterday with the key of Mr. B. Spyer's safe. Mr. Spyer returned home to-day and on opening the safe, he discovered it had been robbed of diamonds, set and unset, and gold watches worth from $20,000 to $25,000. There is no clue yet as to Pyler's whereabouts.

THE ROBBERY ON THE IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 1.—Further particulars of the train robbery at Gad's Hill last evening are to the effect that the robber's real purpose in stopping the train was to rob Mr. Staunchfield, Secretary of the Clearwater Lumber Company, whom they expected to be on the train with $5,000; but he was not aboard. After the robbers had seized Connuctor Alford and the other train men, and placed them under guard, one of the gang passed along the line of the train, flourishing pistols, and commanded the passengers to keep quiet, or they would kill the conductor and engineer. Part of the band then robbed express and mail cars, taking only the money. They afterward plundered the passengers. There were only twelve male passengers, five ladies, and several children on the train. The total amount of money obtained, including $1,080 from the express car, was $2,341. They took only gold watches from the passengers, and returned those of General Superintendent Morley, who was on the train, and Conductor Alford, because they had their names engraved on them. The robbers also took $800 from a citizen of Gadshill. The thieves are unknown, but it is thought that a clue to their identity has been found. They were traced to Black River, six miles west of Gadshill, but the trail was lost here. The Sheriff of Wayne County is endeavoring to organize a posse of men at Piedmont to scour the country for the robbers. It is understood that the Post Office Department and Adams Express Company will take active and vigorous measures to capture them.

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 1.—A special dispatch from Topeka, Kansas, says that the struggle for the United States Senatorship is becoming very warm, and great excitement exists. There is at present, however, no more probability of either party uniting on a man than there was at the commencement of the contest, and it is utterly impossible to tell who will be the successful candidate.

PRINTERS' STRIKE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—The Typographical Union last September decided to raise the scale of prices from twelve to twenty-five per cent. over war rates. This was done in spite of a protest from the publishers, and after the panic was suspended. Last night they again voted the increase, which, being refused by the publishers, all the printers in the *Journal, Sentinel, News,* and Indianapolis Publishing Company's offices struck to-day. The papers will issue to-morrow as usual, though in a reduced form. Printers are invited to come here at remunerative prices, and will be guaranteed ample protection.

ROBBERY OF A FARM-HOUSE BY MASKED MEN.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1.—A bold and successful robbery was perpetrated during last night at the house of Andrew Murray, an aged farmer, living in the town of Guilderland, about eight miles from this city, by four masked men, who bound Mr. Murray and his sister, the only occupants of the house, with cords, and then robbed the house. They stole a pair of valuable horses, which they harnessed to a sleigh, and made good their escape.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

REPORT OF COMMANDER EDWARD P. LULL.

THE SURVEYS AND ESTIMATES OF THE ENGINEERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1874.

Commander Edward P. Lull, who was charged by the Navy Department with the conduct of the expedition to survey the route for a ship-canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, has completed his report. This is the third of the routes which Government surveys have demonstrated are practicable for the construction of a canal between the two oceans. The results, which are described in the report of Chief Engineer Menocal, addressed to Commander Lull, are exceedingly favorable. But before any further action toward the construction of a canal will be taken, the results of all the surveys for the Darien and Tehauntepec routes, as well as that by Nicaragua Lake, will be examined and compared. The following is an abstract of the report of the survey by the Chief Engineer:

The Lake of Nicaragua occupies an area of about 110 miles long by thirty-five miles wide of a valley extending north-westerly from the Bay of Fonseca, on the northern boundary of the State of Nicaragua with that of Honduras, to its southern limits with Costa Rica, where it turns easterly with many sinuosities and contractions, embracing within its limits the Rio San Juan, the only outlet of the lake to the Atlantic. Its closest proximity to the Atlantic is near the southern extremity, where Fort San Carlos, at the origin of the outlet, is by straight line sixty-five miles from the coast and seventy-six from the harbor of San Juan del Norte, the mouth of the River San Juan. Its nearest proximity to the Pacific is about the middle of the Department of Rivas, and opposite the Island of Ometepe, where the western coast of the lake is, by straight line, ten miles from the harbor of San Juan del Sur. From this description and an inspection of the map, it will be perceived that the lake is a necessary, and, we may add, a favorable element in any project for a ship canal across the country. The first on account of its position, the second because of its moderate elevation above the sea, affording an extensive summit level, a saving of distance in the actual canal to be built, and an inexhaustible supply of water for the working of both branches of the canal, starting from its shores to the Atlantic and Pacific. The first object of the expedition was, therefore, to look for a favorable route upon which a line could be located from the lake to the Pacific first, and to the Atlantic afterward. This could be accomplished either by proceeding north-westerly from the Lake of Nicaragua, up to the Estero of Panaloya to Lake Managua, and from the northern extremity of the latter lake across the Valley of Leon to the Gulf of Fonseca, the port of Realijo, or some other point on the Pacific coast; or by cutting across the Department of Rivas from the Lake of Nicaragua to some point on the Pacific, and by following the River San Juan as far as could be made navigable, and thence by an artificial canal to the Atlantic.

To facilitate the description and estimates, the work has been divided into three divisions—western, middle or lake, and eastern—the first extending from the lake to the Pacific, the second comprising the lake navigation, and the third that portion east of the lake.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Proceeding north from Costa Rica, there are several transverse valleys across the Cordillera, which here has a moderate elevation, leading from the lake to the Pacific. The most southerly of these depressions is that through which passes the River Sapra, extending from the mouth of that river at the lake to the summit, and thence to the Bay of Salinas, on the Pacific. The culminating point of the pass is about 900 feet above the lake, or 1,000 feet above the Pacific; 1,600 feet of lockage would be required to overcome this elevation above the lake. A very expensive reservoir would also have to be constructed at the summit to supply this branch of the canal. The length of the line would be about twenty-four miles, and an extensive excavation of rock under water would be necessary in the Bay of Salinas to reach the desired depth of the proposed canal. This was an unfavorable result of the examination.

The next pass examined was that leading from the mouth of the Rio Lajas, at the lake, about one and a half miles north of Virgin Bay, along the valley of that river, the creek Guscoyal, the tortuous and narrow valley of the Rio Grande, and across the large plain of Tola to the harbor of Brito. This line had been surveyed by Col. Childs for the same purpose in 1851, and the results obtained by him are nearly the same as those established by the expedition, and may be considered very favorable. The survey commenced at the mouth of the River Lajas and carried through the first favorable points to the harbor of Brito, gave the following result: A total length of 18 52-100 miles, an extreme elevation upon the line of 49 28-100 feet above the lake, and a total fall from mean high lake to lake water at Brito of 103 14-100 feet, and 107 63-100 to mean tide. A reconnoisance from the mouth of a small stream, the Rio del Medio, emptying into the lake three miles north of the Lajas, and connecting with the line previously surveyed at the place where the plane of the surface of high lake, if continued, would intersect the Pacific slope, established good results. This line was located and leveled from the lake to Brito introducing convenient modifications in the Lajas line below the point of intersection, giving a total distance from the shore of the lake to the end of the tide-lock at the entrance of the Harbor of Brito of 16 33-100 miles. At 3,080 feet from the lake the surface of the ground is ten feet above mean high lake; it was ten additional feet in the next 4,000 feet, whence it gradually rises to the culminating point in the pass. From this point the ground rapidly falls. The average depth of cutting in the first 7 50-100 miles from the lake, which is the most expensive part on the whole line, is 54 feet above the water in the canal, and in the total distance of 16 33-100 miles to Brito, 30 feet above the same plane. From the last point surveyed a line of levels was carried to another marked depression called Buena Vista, about five miles north of Rivas, connecting this village with Granada. Its elevation was found to be 186 feet above the lake. The survey was extended along the valley line of the pass, and down the valley of Chacalapa to near its intersection with the valley of Tola. A line located upon this route from the lake across this depression and the vallies of Talolinja, Chacalapa, and Tola, to the harbor of Breto, would be about twenty miles in length.

The valley of the River Gil Gonzales was next examined from its mouth at the lake up to the base of the divide, 6 50-100 miles from, and 119 above, the lake. The most favorable pass leading from this plane to the Pacific, was found to be 430 feet above the lake, and leading into the Valley of the Chacalapa, and connecting with the last line surveyed reaches the port of Brito, with a distance not less than 24 miles. Going north from the Gil Gonzales, the shores of the lake and Pacific diverge from each other, the Cordillera running between them becoming more continuous, and the valley extending along the Western coast increasing in width, and rising with an inclination of about nine feet to the mile. A line extending from the mouth of the River Ochomago, on the shore of the lake, to the Pacific coast, was also surveyed, but found impracticable for the canal.

The only now remaining route, viz., that leading from Lake Nicaragua to Lake Managua, was next examined. The enormous amount of dredging required in both lakes to obtain the requisite depth, together with many other almost insurmountable difficulties, renders this line impracticable.

On the return of the expedition to Vergen Bay a reconnoissance was made from that place to the port of San Juan del Sur. The results obtained were not satisfactory.

The two lines affording the most favorable features and greatest advantages are, therefore, those connecting the mouths of the rivers of Lajas and Del Medio, at the lake, with the port of Brito, and it is one of these two that should be selected. The first one is 17 82-100 miles in length. The plan for the construction of the canal upon this line necessitates the diverting of the river Lajas by means of an artificial channel about two miles long, which would discharge its waters into the lake about 4,000 feet south of its present mouth. also two receiving weirs, one to take the Espinal, a stream intersecting the line from the north, and the other, the Rio Grande, into the canal, and a waste weir, to discharge the latter opposite to Lock No. 1, below Las Serdas. The highest elevation on this line above high lake is 43 78-100 feet. In preparing the estimates for this line a liberal allowance has been made in the computations of the cubical contents of excavations, which, it is thought, will fully cover any probable excess. Owing to the narrowness of the valley little room exists at present for the deposit of the waste material, but in locating the required curves intersecting the present channel of the river, the difficulty will, to a great extent, be overcome.

The River del Medio line is 16 33-100 miles in length from the shore of the lake to the entrance in the harbor of Brito, and its highest point is 134 feet above mean high lake, giving a difference of 1 49-100 miles of length in favor of, and 90 feet in elevation against, this line, as compared with the Lajas, and there appears an excavation in this line over the other. But on the other hand, by this line only two small streams are taken into the canal—the Chocolata and Del Medio—and under such favorable circumstances that no fears are entertained of their being injurious to the canal. The great facilities existing along the line for depositing the materials resulting from the excavations, the simplicy of construction, the easy curves which the topography of the country allows along its entire length induced the expedition to favor this route.

From the point of intersection to Brito, a distance of 8 22-100 miles, both lines coincide. Ten locks of 10 31-100 feet lift, 400 feet long, and 70 feet wide each, are proposed to overcome the difference of level—103 14-100 feet—between high-water at Brito and mean high lake, and a tide-lock of 9 feet lift at the entrance of the harbor.

THE LAKE AND EASTERN DIVISIONS.

The middle division consists of the lake navigation, a distance of about 56 miles, from the mouths of the rivers Lajas and Del Medio to San Carlos, at the origin of the San Juan River, the outlet of the lake.

The Eastern Division, extending from the last-named point to the Harbor of San Juan del Norte or Greytown, is about 108 miles in length, of which sixty-three miles are in slack water navigation, by the River San Juan, and forty-five and a half miles of inland canal. The San Juan is proposed to be made navigable by four dams, located at Castello, Bales, and foot of Machuca Rapids, and the fourth about a mile below the confluence of the River San Carlos, and short canals round these dams, with a lock 10 28-100 feet lift in each.

The river San Carlos, which, like the Serapiqui another tributary of the San Juan, brings from the highlands across the lake an immense amount of silt, which is constantly filling the San Juan, and changing the course of its channel, is here diverted by an artificial channel, made to discharge below Dam No. 4, preserving only the waters proceeding from the lake for the use of the canal. Below the San Carlos River the San Juan widens considerably, as it approaches the Colorado, and its channel is constantly changing on account of freshets from its tributaries, and the control of its regimen by means of dams and other structures is involved in much doubt. The canal is therefore taken from the river about 1,500 feet above dam No. 4, and located with an extension of 14 9-10 miles to Greytown. Out of this latter distance thirty-six miles are in excavations and embankment, and the remaining six miles across low hills and short spurs of moderate elevation projecting to the river, going a general mean depth of cutting of 1 79-100 feet above the surface of the water in the canal for the total distance of 41½ miles of inland canal in this division, including the short canals around dams. Ten locks of the same dimension as those proposed in the western divison are here designed to overcome the difference of level between the lake and mean high tide of Greytown.

The supply of water from the lake, supposing the canal to be under the most unfavorable circumstances and in the extreme dry season, will be fourteen times the amount estimated to be necessary for the use of the canal.

HARBORS.

An artificial harbor is proposed to be made at Brito by means of a breakwater and dredging, where vessels can always find an ample and safe anchorage.

The Harbor of San Juan del Norte or Greytown is proposed to be permanently restored to its former condition, either by bringing the San Juan River back into the harbor, or by turning it off altogether by the Colorado River, and building a breakwater and dredging the present harbor.

The materials of construction of the best quality are abundant and can be found always at convenient distances from the proposed lines. The country is all opened and settled, particularly in its western sections. The climate in which the route is situated is good.

THE ESTIMATES.

In making the estimates the cubic contents have been computed from the data obtained by actual survey, and from the various plans prepared. The canal has been located upon the line actually surveyed, so that, if the work should be executed upon the line proposed any alterations introduced by a more detailed survey of the line, would necessarily give a difference in favor of the estimated cost.

The magnitude of the enterprise, and the favorable conditions of the country, it is believed, will stimulate emigration to such an extent that the improvement of the country will necessarily tend to facilitate the work, and to diminish to a certain extent its estimated cost.

By the Rio del Medio line, 181 26-100 miles, the cost of construction will be as follows:

Western division	$21,069,775
Middle division	715,658
Eastern division	25,021,314
Harbor of Brito	776,513
Harbor of Greytown	918,525
Total	$49,122,785
Adding 25 per cent. for contingencies	12,280,696
Grand total	$61,403,481

By the Lajas line, 182 75-100 miles:

Western division	$19,009,513
Middle division	715,658
Eastern division	25,021,314
Harbor of Brito	776,513
Harbor of Greytown	918,525
Total	$46,441,523
Adding 25 per cent. for contingencies	11,610,381
Grand total	$58,051,904

REPORT OF COMMANDER LULL, DETAILING THE HISTORY OF THE EXPEDITION.

The following is an abstract of the report addressed by Commander E. P. Lull, of the Nicaragua Surveying Expedition, to the Secretary of the Navy. The report is now being printed and will be submitted next week. It begins by enumerating the naval and civil officers attached to the expedition, as follows:

Naval Officers.

Commander, Edward P. Lull; Lieutenant Commander, G. C. Schulze; Lieutenants, W. W. Rhoades, Eugene H. C. Lentz, J. W. Miller, Jefferson F. Moser; Masters, John M. Hanley, J. B. Briggs, K. Miles; Ensign, James H. Bull; First Assistant Engineer, George M. Greene; Assistant Surgeon, John M. Bransford; Commander's Clerk, A. S. McCrea, Jr.

Civil Officers.

Chief Civil Engineer, A. G. Menocal; Civil Engineer, J. Foster Crowell; Mineralogist, J. E. Cropsey; Draughtsmen, A. Pohlers and W. V. W. Reilly.

The report then gives a geographical description of Nicaragua as follows:

Nicaragua, in shape a quadrilateral of very unequal sides, lies between latitude 10° 40′ north, and 15° 20′ north, and between longitude 83° 00′ west, and 87° 40′ west. Lake Nicaragua lies in the southwest part of the State, is about ninety miles long, and from thirty-five to forty-five miles wide. It is separated from the Pacific by a narrow strip of land at one place, viz., between Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur, but twelve miles wide. To the northward and westward of Lake Nicaragua, with a surface level from 22 to 28 feet higher, lies the smaller Lake Managua, connected with the former by the Rio Tipitapa, through which, however, there is no visible flow of water at the present time, though Lake Managua has no other outlet. Lake Nicaragua discharges its waters through the River San Juan, which, leaving the lake at its south-east extremity, flows in a generally east and south-east course into the Caribbean. The Cordillera is divided in the northern part of the State. One branch, extending to the eastward, sends its multitudinous spurs to the coast and to the banks of the San Juan; while the other, passing to the westward of the lakes, sinks in some places into a mere range of hills. This is particularly the case near Leon and again near Rivas. The bulk of the population and wealth of the country is in the departments bordering upon the Pacific. The valley of the San Juan is entirely uninhabited, with the exception of the little villages of San Carlos and Castello Kejo, clustering around the forts of the same names, and here and there a plantation or a wood-shopper's station. Fort San Carlos is at the outlet of the lake, and Castello Kejo some thirty-seven miles down the river, abreast the second rapids, to which, as well as the village, it gives the name.

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION.

A glance at the map will show that any project for a canal through Nicaragua must involve the lake of the same name, not only because its water is needed at the summit level, but because it lies in the narrowest part of the country, measuring from sea to sea.

It is quite clear that a line, more or less practicable, exists between the lake and the Caribbean, and that this line is not only the lowest, but the shortest which does exist between the two; the shortest because the lake shore approaches nearer the coast at its outlet than at any other point, and the lowest because if any other existed lower or as low then would there be another outlet.

This line, however, would be of no value unless a practical line also existed between the lake and the Pacific. Fortunately a great deal was already known in regard to that part of the country; and at least one line, i. e., from the mouth of the Rio Lajas to Brito, surveyed in 1850-51 by Col. D. W. Childs, has been reported upon very favorably. The first work done by Commander Hatfield's party was in accordance with the department directions to survey this line. Childs' description was found to be correct in the main, and his route was ever after taken as a standard of comparison for all others.

Louis Napoleon, while a prisoner at Ham, wrote a pamphlet, in which he indicated a route for a ship-canal, which, after reaching Lake Nicaragua by the valley of the San Juan, ascended by the Rio Tipitapa to Lake Managua, leaving which at its north-western extremity it continued to the port of Realejo. The only object in carrying the line in this direction was to secure the Harbor of Realejo as the Pacific terminus, opposed to which advantage were the disadvantages of the greater distance and the difference of level of the two lakes. The commanding officer with Mr. Menocal, the Chief Engineer, and others set out to make a reconnoissance covering the route just described. The least distance from the lake to Realejo is some thirty miles, so that even if the profile were much better than it is, the line bears no comparison with Childs' route, on account of the distance alone, without considering the six additional locks, three ascending and three descending, required. There was found another objection which would of itself be fatal to the line; the geological formation of that part of the country is entirely volcanic. A line of volcanoes, nine in number, and all more or less active, extends from the lake toward Realejo, nearly parallel and in close proximity with the proposed line of canal. For all these reasons the expedition regard the route as utterly impracticable.

On arriving at the Rio Gil Gonzales, Commander Lull found that the party of Lieuts. Leutze and Miller had demonstrated the impracticability of the line following the valley of that river. The officers and men of the expedition, which was divided into several parties of exploration, were all well, though nearly everybody was suffering with innumerable itching sores upon all parts of the person, produced partly by dietetic, and possibly by climatic causes, but mainly by the bites and stings of insects, and the poisonings of different vines and plants. Although the region in which the parties were operating contained several estates more or less cultivated, yet by far the greater part of each line was through an unbroken, virgin forest, the rank, tropical vegetation in many places forming a perfect jungle. Occasionally were met large areas filled with the terrible pica-pica, as it is called by the natives. It is a tall bush loaded with a kind of bean, whose pods are covered with a down consisting of minute barbed needles; they are detached from the bush at the least shake given to it and alighting upon the person, produce perfect torture, seeming to penetrate through the clothing as easily as into the unprotected parts of the skin; the sensation produced is exactly like that of fire. It was sometimes found impossible to cut through the pica-pica at all, and slight deflections of the line were caused by it several times. It is only at certain seasons that the pica-pica is so troublesome, and the expedition experienced it at its worst.

THE SAN JUAN RIVER.

Descending the San Juan we find it a broad, open river for twenty-eight miles, when we reach the first, called the Toro Rapids; these are some two miles long. Next, we have a stretch of clear river for seven miles; then, the second, or Castillio Rapids, less than a quarter of a mile in extent; seven miles farther we reach the Mico and Balas, coming so close together as really to form continuous rapids; their extent is not quite one mile; four miles farther down we come to the Machuca Rapids, the last which we find; their length is about two miles.

Most persons who are acquainted with the tropical regions agree in the opinion that, as a rule slack-water navigation in tropical streams is almost, if not quite, impossible, on account of their being subject to sudden and violent freshets. The San Juan, having its origin in a body of water of so large an area as Lake Nicaragua, and being fed by insignificant tributaries in its upper portions, is not there subject to those freshets. Below the confluence of the San Carlos, which drains a large extent of mountainous country, the San Juan partakes of the character of other rivers in the same region. Farther on it will be seen that we propose the use of the river only above the mouth of the San Carlos, and an independent canal from there to sea.

The organization of the different parties of the expedition was from time to time changed. One, headed by Lieut. Miller, was detailed to make a survey of the river proper.

The section of the country adjacent to the river, between Castillio and the Machuca Rapids, is exceedingly broken, many of the mountain spurs extending to the very water's edge. It will be seen further on how admirably, upon the result of the survey of this section, the engineering skill of Mr. Menocal has solved that part of the problem which gave us most discouragement while the survey was progressing. The country was so much more broken than had been supposed that it was thought a canal built through it would be enormously expensive, while it seemed as if the improvement of the river would be still more so. A happy combination of the two method, however, has overcome the difficulties, and the section, instead of being the most expensive and troublesome, bids fair to be the least so. A brush mark was established on the left bank of the river, about half a mile above Castillio Rapids, and the work was fairly begun on the 6th of March. The parties made their first encampment in some farm buildings, but ever after had to rely upon their shelter-tents. These were of very light canvas, water-proofed, and afforded very fair protection from rain. Officers and men soon became so skillful in building houses with these that they were able to make themselves comparatively comfortable.

The line led through an unbroken virgin forest, so interlaced with parasites and undergrowth as to be almost impenetrable, and in most places altogether so without the vigorous use of the macheta, making it necessary to cut a trail for every foot of advance, passing sometimes three or four time a day over hills of greater or lesser height and through streams in every valley. Although at this season of the year we had reason to expect the dryest weather, scarcely a day passed without one or more showers, which converted the overlying stratum of clay into a stiff, clingy mud, particularly upon the hillsides, where it was less covered with vegetable deposit. The labor on the west side of the lake had seemed to be and was very severe, but it was looked back upon as very light in comparison to what was now endured, more particularly as the parties, always organized with the minimum number consistent with efficiency, were now short, one five men and the other three. I might mention that no servants were allowed to officers, from commander down, as the small appropriation made it necessary to economize in every way possible. Indeed, after leaving the vicinity of Castillio Viego, the officers were obliged even to wash their own clothing, being out of the reach of anybody who could be hired for the purpose.

It would be impossible for me to express my appreciation of the untiring energy and zeal displayed by both officers and men, and of the cheerfulness with which they submitted to the hardships and discomforts of the seventy-six days spent in running the line to Greytown.

While the topographic parties were progressing toward Machuca, Lieut. Miller made his preparations for beginning the survey of the river proper, fitting out for the purpose a little flotilla, consisting of a flat-boat borrowed of a Col. Harper, at the mouth of the Tavolo, a dingy belonging to the Kansas, a balsa designed by Commodore Ammen, and a canoe. The flat-boat was designed to carry provisions and equipments, and also to be used as quarters for the officers and part of the men, and was fitted up with awnings and bunks; the rest of the men laid in the other boats.

Insects, lizards, &c., had been so common from the first that the most of them had ceased to be annoying. Mosquitoes at night and in the swamps at all times; and by day wasps, hornets, and large flies, particularly a large yellow species, which drew the blood every time it alighted upon the skin. Another of the pests of nearly every camp was the alligator-ant, which attains a length of nearly an inch, and whose bite is as painful as the sting of the hornet, and apparently even more poisonous. Among the many favors which had been bestowed upon us by Mr. Runnels and his family, of Virgin Bay, was a present to each officer of a cedren bean, said to be a certain remedy for the bites of venemous snakes or the sting of tarantulas; fortunately, we never had occasion to test its merits, though there were many narrow escapes. Parasite vine of all sizes and colors, and festooned in every imaginable form, were so common that a snake hanging from a limb of a tree would often be unnoticed by the officers and sailors, though never by the macheteros, who seemed to be on the constant lookout for them. Occasionally one of the former would suddenly feel himself seized and jerked back, and would find that the keen eye and the strong arm of one of the natives had rescued him from an enemy that he himself had not seen, though perhaps looking directly toward it and not a yard from it.

Mr. A. G. Menocal, the chief civil engineer, by his thorough knowledge of his profession and his constant personal exertions, as much as possible accompanying that party who for the time being were operating in the most difficult section of the country, contributed enormously to the success of the expedition. Indeed, with so able and zealous a set of officers, there was but little for the commanding officer to do, except to keep the parties in supplies, and failure was impossible.

Speaking of the climate and inhabitants of Nicaragua, the report says:

"There is a very general impression abrord that the whole American isthmus is exceeding unhealthy, and this, as I conceive, very incorrect idea is entertained by many intelligent persons who have spent longer or shorter periods upon the isthmus. It is true that in former years a large percentage of foreigners who remained upon the isthmus died or were broken down in health, but nine out of ten of these cases were due to dissipation or the neglect of the simplest sanitary precautions, or generally to both. There have been during the last four years three exploring expeditions in Darien and two in Nicaragua. There have been as high as 300 men employed at once, counting ship's companies, subjected to severe labor and exposure. Not a single officer or man has been lost from climatic disease. The population of Nicaragua is variously estimated at from 250,000 to 300,000, and consists of whites, Indians, and negroes, and of mixed blood in all degrees. Many of the Indians are civilized. There are several tribes, however, in as savage a state as when the country was first discovered. These occupy the north-eastern part of the territory.

Nicaragua and the neighboring States would supply from 3,000 to 5,000 laborers. Nicaragua is full of undeveloped sources of wealth. Indigo, coffee, and cocoa, all of excellent quality, are cultivated and exported to some extent. Sugar is raised, but the machinery used in its manufacture is of the rudest character, and the article produced of very poor quality, though the cane is rich enough to rival the best in the world. Corn, beans, rice, yams, cassava root, quiquisque, a superior kind of yam, tobacco, plantains, bananas, oranges, limes, pine-apples, mangoes, water-melons, canteloupes, tomatoes, cocoanuts, nisferas, peppers, and numerous other fruits and vegetables grow in all parts of the country, and almost spontaneously. Gold and silver are found in paying quantities."

The report concludes as follows:

"An inter-oceanic ship-canal across the American isthmus has been so long a subject of discussion among statesmen, merchants, and navigators, its desirability so often proved by able pens, the enormous saving of distance, cost, and risk it would give to the commerce of the world, so carefully tabulated that there seems nothing left to prove except its feasibility; this, I believe, we shall be able to do from the information now in our possession, and that the line which has just been examined through Nicaragua presents by far a better combination of favorable conditions than any other route which has as yet been examined."

END OF THE ENTRE RIOS WAR.

The Buenos Ayres *Standard* of Dec. 16 has the following:

This packet takes to Europe the satisfactory news of the termination of the Entre Rios war. The Government troops have gained a most decisive victory over Lopez Jordan, whose forces have been completely routed; over 1,000 killed, all his artillery and baggage taken, and the rebel leader himself, with but twenty or thirty followers, put to flight. The joy which this news has created in Buenos Ayres proves the importance of the victory, and one of the great causes for the continued depression of trade and stringency of money has been removed. It is calculated that the wool, hides, lime, and other produce so long locked up in Entre Rios is little short of one and a half millions sterling, while the great demand from all the Entre-Riane towns for supplies will tend to lessen the heavy stocks of imports, which have weighed so greatly upon this market. Col. Gainza, who defeated Jordan, has been proclaimed General on the battle-field by order of the President, and telegrams from Rosario yesterday announce that all the principal Lieutenants and officers of Jordan have presented themselves at the Government encampment, delivered up their swords and sworn allegiance to the National Government. Thus the Entre-Riano affair at last can be regarded as finally settled.

The details of the victory of Col. Gainza, as contained in the official report, are as follows:

FIELD OF BATTLE,
DON GONZALO, Tuesday, 11 P. M.

Minister of War to the President of Republic:

To-day, after a march of ten leagues, I came up with Jordan's army, which consisted of 5,000 or 6,000 men, including great masses of cavalry and five battalions of infantry, besides eight field pieces. We have obtained a complete victory, having killed or taken prisoner all the enemy's infantry, of whom several were drowned or missing. We have also taken all their artillery, six or seven flags, and a quantity of arms and ammunition abandoned by the fugitives. Their cavalry fled in all directions, and if I had an hour more of daylight I must have captured Lopez Jordan, who escaped across the stream with only forty followers.

Our infantry behaved with their usual bravery, and kept up a galling fire with Remington rifles upon the enemy, while our cavalry lanced them in flank. No less remarkable was the good service done by our artillery and National Guard cavalry.

The contest was long and arduous, with a deadly fire that lasted over three hours. The enemy made several efforts to double our right and left flanks, and take us in the rear, but our Second Battalion of the Line did its duty well in covering our rear. We have to regret some losses; the brave Levalle wounded in the leg, Majors Zapata and Machado, also wounded, after gallant fighting; several soldiers among the killed and wounded.

As soon as possible I shall forward a detailed report of this glorious victory.

Although we have marched three days, without halting even for dinner or repose, I send off to-morrow morning some columns of cavalry to look up the "dispersos," whom I suppose among the slain.

I have to recommend all the officers and men whom I have had the honor to command, as well as the medical staff and my aids de camp.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

THE NEW STATIONS NECESSARY.

THEIR LOCATION, CHARACTER, AND COST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 30, 1874.

The following very interesting report of the number, situation, character, and cost of life-saving stations needed upon the coasts of the United States, made to Secretary Richardson by a commission designated to examine the subject, has been by him transmitted to the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1874.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions of March 24, 1873, directing us to ascertain and report at what points on the sea and lake coasts the interests of commerce and humanity would be best subserved by the establishment of life-saving stations, and to submit a detailed estimate of the cost of such stations, we have the honor to report that we have employed all available means to obtain as complete information as possible in the respect referred to, by conferring with ship-owners, ship-masters, underwriters, wreck commissioners, officers of the Customs, and others likely to be informed as to the frequency and cause of shipwrecks, the number of lives and the amount of property imperiled or lost, the nature of the coast, the means at hand for rendering assistance to distressed vessels, &c., at the various localities with which they were acquainted, by examining such lists of wrecks as could be obtained, and by personally visiting and inspecting such portions of the coast as seemed necessary.

From the information thus obtained, we are led to the opinion that life-saving stations of the character specified for each locality, established at the points named below, would be of sufficient value to the interests of commerce and humanity to justify the expense of their erection and maintenance.

ATLANTIC COAST.

Delaware—Cape Henlopen, a life-saving station, complete; Indian River, a life-saving station complete.

Virginia—Chincoteague, a life-saving station complete; Hog Island, a life-saving station complete; Sand Shoal Island, a life-saving station complete; Smith's Island, a life-saving station, complete.

Florida—At a point eighteen miles north of Indian River Inlet, a house of refuge provided with a surf-boat, bedding and provisions; Gilbert's Bar, the same; near Orange Grove, the same; between Hillsboro and New River Inlets, the same; at a point ten miles south of New River Inlet, the same.

PACIFIC COAST.

Washington Territory—Neah Bay, a life-boat station; Shoalwater Bay, a life-boat station; Cape Disappointment, a life-boat station.

Oregon—Cape Arago, a life-boat station.

California—Humboldt Bay, a life-boat station; Point Reyes, a life-boat station; between Point Lobos and Point San Pedro, a life-boat station.

THE LAKES.

Lake Ontario—Mexico Bay, seven miles westward of Stony Point, a life-saving station complete; Mexico Bay, seven miles eastward of Nine-mile Point, the same; Oswego, a life-boat station; Charlotte, a life-boat station.

Lake Erie—Buffalo, a life-boat station; Barcelona, a life-saving station complete; Presque Isle, a life-saving station complete; Fairport, a life-saving station complete; Cleveland, a life-boat station; Marblehead, (Sandusky,) a life-saving station complete.

Lake Huron—Pointe aux Barques, a life-saving station complete; Tawas, a life-saving station complete; Sturgeon Point, a life-saving station complete; North Point, Thunder Bay, a life-boat station; Forty-mile Point, a life-saving station complete.

Lake Michigan—Beaver Island, a life-boat station; North Manitou Island, life-boat station; Pointe aux Becsacies, a life-saving station complete; Grand Pointe au Sable, a life-saving station complete; Grand Haven, a life-boat station; Saint Josephs, a life-boat station; Calumet, a life-boat station; Chicago, a life-boat station; Grose Point, a life-saving station complete; Racine, a life-boat station; Milwaukee, a life-boat station; Sheboygan, a life-boat station; Twin Rivers Point, a life-boat station.

Lake Superior—Between Whitefish Point and Pointe au Sable, four life-saving stations complete.

RECAPITULATION.

Complete life-saving stations	23
Life-boat stations	22
Houses of refuge	5

From the foregoing it will be observed that three classes of stations are deemed necessary to meet the requirements of different portions of the coast. For flat beaches, and those with outlying bars, and for much-exposed points distant from settlements, where immediate assistance is essential in rescuing persons from wrecks, and in sheltering those who may be thrown on shore helpless from exposure to cold, the complete stations are necessary, being furnished with rocket and mortar apparatus, life-cars, surf-boats, and all other appliances adapted to the saving of life from stranded vessels, together with the means of succoring the shipwrecked. These stations are required on the Atlantic coast as far south as Hatteras, and upon certain points of the shores of the great lakes. That portion of the Atlantic coast extending from the St. Croix River to Hatteras Inlet, with the exception of what is embraced between Cape Henlopen and Cape Charles, the wants of which are above indicated, is already supplied with stations of this class.

Upon the coast of Florida, the requirements are widely different from those for any other portion of our sea-board. Along nearly the whole of this coast the shores are so bold that stranded vessels are usually thrown high enough upon the beach to permit easy escape from them, therefore the usual apparatus belonging to the complete stations are not considered necessary. The section of that coast embraced in the foregoing list, viz., from Indian River Inlet to Cape Florida, is almost destitute of inhabitants, and persons cast upon its inhospitable shore are liable to perish of starvation and thirst, from inability to reach the remote settlements. A number of persons have thus perished after safely landing from wrecks.

To provide for such cases there seems to be but one method practicable. Houses should be built of sufficient capacity to afford accommodation for at least twenty-five persons, and provided with a light surf-boat, with oars and sails. Provisions, consisting, say, of salt beef, pork, ship bread, coffee, sugar, &c., should also be stored in the houses in sufficient quantities to subsist twenty-five persons for ten days, during the months in which the hurricanes are prevalent.

For the preservation of the public property, and also to assist the shipwrecked, it is indispensable that each of these stations should be permanently occupied by some responsible person. A family would, of course, be most desirable, and we are informed by prominent men residing near that section that men with families might be induced to reside in the houses at a compensation of from forty to fifty dollars per month.

For most points on the Pacific coast and the lakes, there are necessary only life-boats constructed upon the English system, with houses of sufficient capacity to contain the boat on its carriage and such apparatus as particular localities may require. The exceptions are a few localities remote from habitations where it may become necessary to afford accommodation for certain periods to the crews attached to the boats, and at points where the Chief Signal Officer of the army may desire to connect signal stations with the life-saving service. At the latter places the houses would only require sufficient accommodation for the observers.

It is proposed that the life-boat stations should, in general, be manned by volunteer crews, as the occurrence of disasters at the points named for them are not so frequent as to warrant the employment for long periods of regular crews. To insure efficiency from the volunteer crews in those cases, compensation might be paid for services rendered at each wreck, and a system of rewards in the shape of medals of honor, to be bestowed upon those making unusually meritorious efforts might be adopted. At certain points on the Pacific and lake coasts propositions were made by the inhabitants to take charge of the life-boat stations. At Neah Bay, W. T., it was proposed that the Indian agent would take charge of the station, manning the life-boat with a crew of Indians from the reservation there; and the students of the university at Evanston propose in the event of the establishment of a station at Grose Point, on Lake Michigan, to take charge of it without compensation.

Of course, there are many other points upon the coast than those above specified where wrecks occur, but they are not of sufficient frequency, nor accompanied with such disastrous consequences to life and property as, in our judgment, to justify the expense of the establishment and maintenance of stations. This is the case with the stretch of coast extending from Hatteras Inlet to Cape Canaveral, and at some points on the lake and Pacific coasts. No stations are recommended for the Gulf coast. The soundings here are so regular, and the shoal water extends so evenly and gradually for such long distances into the Gulf that the sea is rarely, if ever, high enough to break up stranded vessels, and the crews are never in imminent danger, except during heavy hurricanes, when a life-boat or other apparatus would be useless. Serious disasters are, perhaps, as frequent at Galveston Bar as upon any portion of this coast, and a boat-station was formerly situated upon Galveston Beach, but so far as we can ascertain was never used. During the war both house and apparatus were destroyed. An able revenue steamer, such as it is understood is to be stationed there in the Spring, can render much more efficient aid in saving life and property than can be done with the apparatus of a life-saving station.

The cost of the establishment of the foregoing stations is estimated as follows, viz.:

ESTIMATED COST OF A LIFE-SAVING STATION COMPLETE.	
Station-house	$2,500 00
Mortar and balls	147 15
Hawsers, lines, and chandlery	525 00
Bedding, cots, &c.	175 00
Stoves and furniture of same	70 00
Surf-boat furnished	250 00
Life-car	400 00
Boat-carriage and hand-cart	250 00
Signal apparatus, lanterns, &c.	50 00
Rocket apparatus, with line rockets	635 00
Other equipments, freights, and incidental expenses	300 00
Total	$5,302 15

ESTIMATED COST OF A HOUSE OF REFUGE, (FOR FLORIDA COAST.)	
House	$1,800 00
Surf-boat, with sails, oars, and furnished complete	300 00
Bedding, cots, &c., (for twenty-five persons)	350 00
Stoves and furniture of same	70 00
Cart	75 00
Signal apparatus, lanterns, &c.	50 00
Minor equipments, freights, superintendence, &c.	350 00
Total	$2,995 00

ESTIMATED COST OF A LIFE-BOAT STATION.	
Station house	$1,800 00
Life-boat, self-righting and self-bailing	2,500 00
Life-boat carriage	250 00
Signals, lanterns, &c.	40 00
Minor equipments, freights, superintendence, &c.	200 00
Total	$4,790 00

SUMMARY.	
23 life-saving stations, complete, at $5,302 15	$121,949 45
22 life-boat stations, at $4,790	105,380 00
5 stations, houses of refuge, at $2,995	14,975 00
Total	$242,304 45

The cost of a station would be affected somewhat by its locality. It would be considerably less, for instance, upon the lake coasts than upon the Pacific, and less in the vicinity of settlements, where materials and labor are plentiful, than in remote localities, where both would have to be transported long distances. In the foregoing estimate we give what would be about the average cost.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

S. J. KIMBALL,
Chief of Revenue Marine and Life-saving Service.

JOHN FAUNCE,
Captain United States Revenue Marine and Superintendent of Construction of Life-saving Stations.

J. H. MERRYMAN,
Captain United States Revenue Marine, Inspector and Superintendent of Construction of Life-saving Stations.

Hon. WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

CHANG AND ENG, THE SIAMESE BROTHERS.

The most remarkable natural curiosity of our time was exhibited in the bodies of Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, who died the other day at Mount Airey, in North Carolina, and perhaps no other "freak of nature" on record excited so much professional interest among the physiologists. There have been thousands of such cases, some scarcely mentioned or only briefly alluded to, in which nature went out of her way to break her own laws. We are told of twin boys born with united bodies in Normandy in the fifteenth century. They lived to the age of sixteen, and then died almost simultaneously. There were also the Hungarian sisters, who lived about a hundred years ago, joined back to back, and, of course, always looking in opposite directions. They had but one passage leading from the intestines, &c., and they died at the same time, when they were twenty-two years old. Ambrose Paré, the celebrated anatomist, records the case of two other girls, who lived in a somewhat similar state of union to the age of ten, when one of them died. The other was at once separated from the corpse, but she scarcely survived the operation. In all such cases recorded, the death of one twin was followed by the death of the other, as in the case under notice.

Chang and Eng were members of a somewhat monstrous family. Their parents had seventeen children, six of these being twins, of the usual sort and, it is said, three of them coming together at one birth. The family lived by fishing, in a village near the Menam, the chief river of Siam, on which Bangkok is situated, and it is a curious fact that one of the Monghuts or Kings of the country ordered that the twins, Chang and Eng, should live in seclusion with their family, a superstitious kind of order, intended probably to prevent the fashion of such irregular growths among the people. Our twins were born in the year 1811, and were brought up to get their livelihood by catching fish from a boat. In their eighteenth year they were purchased from their mother by Capt. Coffin and Mr. Hunter, and brought to Europe in 1830, after which they came to this country. During their visit to Boston Dr. John C. Warren, the most eminent physician of that city, was called on to see and examine them, for the purpose of giving a guarantee that they were genuine monsters, and for the rest not in any way indecorous or unfit for exhibition—the main purpose, of course, of those who brought them from Siam. His description and the lithograph accompanying it removed any scruples on that score, and at the same time showed that the twins were distinct in every way except one, that is the narrow, tough ligament which kept them together at the breast where it touched the stomach. This cord, as it was called, was about four inches broad and two inches in thickness, and its length from one body to the other measured from two inches at the upper side to five at the lower, just allowing them to stand side by side when they strained the ligament, and leaving them, in their usual position, standing half facing one another in the attitude so familiar to the public in general. At the lower edge of the ligament was a single umbilicus, through which passed a single cord, the medium by which, before birth, came the natural nourishment of the two children. Dr. Warren found, by touch, that a cartilage extended along the upper edge of the short connection, and had an elastic way of opening or stretching whenever the twins wished to turn outward. He could not distinguish any pulsating vessel in this ligament, which was naturally so strong that the boys allowed a cord to be brought round it on board ship and pulled, without feeling pain. It allowed them to run about the deck and even to leap simultaneously over an open hatchway, or climb a ladder. They were cheerful, in those days, and learned to play draughts, first with the men of the ship and then with one another. The doctor was of opinion that a very minute network of blood-vessels and nerves passed from one body to the other, though he found that, except near the middle of the *nexus*, the puncture of a knife or pin did not affect both at the same time. A touch at either side, two inches or so from the centre, only affected the person on that side. The vascular and nervous communications, as has been observed, were very slight; but the doctor made the important discovery that the heart pulsations of Chang and Eng went together. This he found by touching the arm of each boy. At the same time he perceived that a sudden movement of one of them quickened his pulse, while that of the other remained in its normal condition. This showed, of course, that their breathing was simultaneous; a fact of most significant import, and one which must have proved to the twins themselves the vital nature of their connection.

While the twins were in England they found a large and lucrative publicity, and their *nexus* began to give a new figure of speech to the popular language, especially of the journalists, and even found its way into poetry, as any one may remember who can perform the impossible feat of recollecting the poem published by young Lytton Bulwer in 1831, and styled "The Siamese Twins—a Satirical Tale of the Times." In this he threw the halo of his verse, though very indistinctly, round the growing celebrity of "Chang and Ching," as he called them. It has the somewhat hazy view of sentimentalism which began with Bulwer's beginning, and meandered through everything he wrote to the end, exciting at all times the opposition of the critics and the absolute ire of that mastigopherous Irishman, Dr. Maginn. It is non-satirical beyond precedent, and in one part of it the author, in a gush of pathetic feeling, describes the agony of the parents in parting with the twins, especially of the poor mother who sold them to the strangers. But the poem helped after a manner to increase their celebrity in England, where they were visited by crowds, and also invited by some leaders of the "fashion" to their houses on reception nights. They also visited France, and everywhere had the good sense to save the greater part of their earnings. From 1850 to 1855 they sojourned in this City with Mr. Barnum, at the corner of Ann street and Broadway; and then at the age of forty-four they negotiated, by means of letters and mutual friends, for wives. These they found in two lasses of Lancashire, whom they had seen apparently during their English tour, and who came over to accept their very extraordinary destiny. To make the matter still more extraordinary the young women were sisters, whose name has not sufficiently transpired to make the public very sure of it; and this, no doubt, was just as they would have it, since they would probably have rather married a couple of English yeomen with the same amount of cash in bank. The happy party now went to settle on the purchased plantation of Mount Airey, in North Carolina, where the brothers employed slave hands in the cultivation of cotton and other products, and where, in due course of time, they had families reckoning up, it is stated, eleven children. The first-born of Chang was a deaf-mute, but none of the offspring had any of the strong abnormal features of their Siamese parentage. Dr. Warren, making his diagnosis at Boston, in 1830, supposed that the more luxurious food and habits of civilized life would co-operate with the original defect of nature to shorten the lives of the twins in a very few years. But they falsified his prophecy, and were probably the longest-lived "monsters" of the sort on record. Their lives for the last quarter of a century belonged to themselves more than to the public, and in the mastership of their families and plantation they must have found some relief from their self-consciousness, that always weighed upon them except when they were asleep. They had their differences, too, and would often quarrel as vehemently as if they were free to part from one another in anger. From their birth they were sombre and silent, by nature, and in their youth it was observed that while they conversed with others they hardly seemed to address one another. Their experience of life must have been dreadful enough; and it is wonderful to think they could have worried through to the age of sixty-three. But custom is one of the strongest laws of life, and they grew callous with regard to a hundred things which untried nature shrinks from contemplating. Their wives, like those of Brigham Young, lived in separate buildings with their respective households, and in this way the discomforts of such a family must have been diminished in some degree. One of the twins was stronger and more intelligent than the other, but *which* of them it is not easy to understand. Some say Chang was the strong, domineering fellow—the one who died first; though one would suppose he had the strongest hold on life, and would be the survivor. The doubt shows how little is really known about the lives of these strange Asiatics. No one has stated that they knew how to read or write our language; and if they remained ignorant in this respect, it is hard to understand how they could hold much intercourse with others or know the nature of passing events. There was one event, however, which they understood—the secession of the Southern States; and, holding slaves, they held naturally by the "Confederacy." At the end of the war they found their property greatly reduced, and then came North once more for the purpose of recruiting their finances. In New-York, a few years ago, they were exhibited at Wood's Museum, though without being able to "draw" as they did of old. At that time they went also to England and France, where there were many consultations on the subject of the ligament. Dr. Nélaton, of Paris, was for cutting it, but the American doctor, Mott, and a number of other physicians were opposed to such an experiment on bodies so advanced in years, and as this decision fell in with the secret apprehensions of the brothers themselves, the idea was given up, and Chang and Eng were resigned to wait on the ultimate decision of nature. This came on the 17th of January in this year at their North Carolina home. Chang, who had suffered from an attack of paralysis some months ago, died somewhat suddenly in the night when the brothers were unattended. Eng, finding that his life-long companion had ceased to breathe, and probably feeling some deadly sympathy creeping over himself, called for assistance. When help came he said, "I suppose I must die too;" after which began a mental and bodily agony which ended in his death less than two hours subsequently. The bodies of the brothers have been embalmed and buried under their dwelling-house, and their wives, knowing the general wish for a post-mortem examination, are naturally disposed to receive a consideration—some say of $10,000—before they permit it. The money should be paid as freely as money was ever paid to examine the persons of the living twins. Dr. Hollinsworth, of Mount Airey; Dr. Pencoast, and others are managing the treaty, and it is hoped they will succeed. Chang and Eng, though dead, owe something to the intelligent curiosity which did so much for them. The fate of their existence need not follow them in the grave. As it cannot be said "they were lovely in their lives," it need not be said of them that "in death they are not divided," when the "dividing" would be such a boon to the men of science and the general public.

A BALL UNDER THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The ball given by Marshal MacMahon is described as follows in a letter addressed to the London *Daily Telegraph* by the correspondent of that journal, under date of Jan. 14: "Have you got a ticket for the Marshal's ball?" is the question which for the past three weeks has been constantly heard in the Parisian salons. The answer was generally negative, coupled with the hope that one would be sent for the second ball. Many never gave over trying until the last moment, and a few were philosophical enough to persuade themselves that the second fête would be the more select. "Ah! you are going, *ma chère*," said Madame De Saint Renard to her more fortunate friend; "it will be a terrific crush; your dress will be torn to shreds." This did not prevent the compassionate Countess from sending three more telegrams to Versailles to three influential Deputies, with the words, "I am depending entirely upon you for to-night." The truth is that, whatever might be said in disparagement of the coming event, it was quite certain that everybody who was anybody longed to receive one of those rose, white, or blue pieces of cardboard which admitted the bearer to a view of the first official ball under the Republic. M. D'Harcourt, the most suave and zealous secretary of Marshal MacMahon, received little short of 12,000 letters, most of which were from gentlemen who begged to be allowed to bring their wives and daughters. Luckily for M. D'Harcourt, he could shelter his unlimited devotion to all these ladies by alleging that Mme. MacMahon had decided not to invite any *citoyennes* who had not been personally introduced to her. If this restriction rather tended to destroy the republican character of the entertainment, it at least enabled the fair hostess to limit the number of invitations to 2,500. By 9 o'clock—the hour fixed on the card—the Avenue Marigny and Champs Elysées are filled with carriages; it is as much as ever the gendarmes and mounted Gardes de Paris can do to steer them into the garden gate—a back entrance to the palace, which is at once romantic and stately. A few privileged persons, specially provided with passes by the Prefect of Police, are allowed to escape the tediousness of the cue and to come in by the Faubourg. A light pavilion, flanked by two specially-erected waiting-rooms, hung with costly tapestry, protects the carpeted steps leading into the palace from the inclement weather. You pass by Police Inspector Blavier, who, in full evening dress, decorated with the Legion of Honor, looks to the uninitiated like one of themselves. Woe unto those who have neither card nor credentials! It was Blavier who, on this very night a few years ago, laid his iron hand on Orsini while the assassin's infernal engines were scattering death and destruction around the Emperor and Empress. A few steps further, and we come into the presence of the host and hostess. Madame MacMahon is a very graceful and particularly genial lady. Her smile is as homely as her bow is stately, and her voice is as cheerful as her welcome is dignified. Muslin is the material which this noble lady has donned for the occasion. There is a *soupçon* of white satin on the skirt, a chain of diamonds round the neck, and a wreath of the same in the hair. Nothing else, save a bouquet of white lilac and roses in the hand. Some said in was Republican simplicity; others, better inspired, declared it was the superior taste of the lady, who wishes to set off the brilliant dresses of her guests by the simplicity of her own. The gallant Marshal stands on her left, close to the door. He puts out his hand to all those whom he recognizes at once, but as no names are called he does not recollect the faces of those with whom he is only slightly acquainted, and then he bows, with a pleasant look, which invites the stranger to introduce himself *de novo*. Close by him and chatting merrily with Mme. D'Harcourt is the Marshal's son, a boy of seventeen, the very image of his father. And, now that we have paid our respects to the lord and lady of the house, we can plunge into the crowd of beauty and merit, gliding through the foaming billows of white muslin that break all around us, and pushing through thick knots of officers, whose gold epaulets, stars, and stripes vie in brilliancy with the white shoulders and twinkling diamonds of the *merveilleusses*. The temporary ball-room is large, square, and lofty, with an artistic roof in the style of the fourteenth century. Prettily decked out with crimson silk, and illuminated with as many chandeliers as can be crowded into the space, the effect of this new *salle de bal* is royal. The band plays a fascinating air, and as the long dresses sweep round and round, whisking great shreds of themselves into the air, reminiscences of similar scenes at the Tuileries and Hôtel de Ville come fast and full; the hideous war, ruined palaces, and dead Emperor are recalled by the sight of this long-lost splendor. To notice by name any of the celebrities present would be almost invidious, to mention them all would be endless. To describe the toilets would be hopeless. One, and only one, will I endeavor to write down, for conscience sake, that of a Countess, Russian by birth, who wore a white satin skirt covered with silver filagree, a tunic of gray satin, which had the silvery sheen of polished steel, a head-dress of massive silver grapes. The effect of this suit of armor by gas-light is what I must leave to the quick imagination of English ladies. White satin trimmed with black tulle was the predominant dress, the skirt being longer than last year, and the body not quite so low, though the waist is taken much higher, *à la Directoire*. Natural flowers were worn very generally in the hair, and no jewelry except diamonds, the Princess Souwaroff carrying off easily the first prize with a dazzling necklace, star, and *rivière*. Gloves have not yet become the gauntlets of *l'an V.* I did not count more than six buttons to-night. Let me, now that I have ventured on these few notes on things entirely out of my province, tell you that the Duc De Broglie was pleased to express his satisfaction at seeing so many people of different colors and shades of opinion assembled at this fête—Bonapartists, Orleanists, Legitimists, and Republicans were all represented by some of their foremost men.

THE SAN FRANCISCO VIGILANTS.

By request of Judge Stephen J. Field, of the Supreme Court, Gen. Sherman wrote, in February, 1868, a detailed account of his connection with the Vigilance Committee movement in San Francisco in 1856, and his opinion of it. The correspondence is published in a recent number of the *Overland Monthly*, with a letter from Gen. Sherman, giving his consent to its publication, in which he says:

"The success of that committee in purging San Francisco of some of its notoriously bad characters is often quoted and held up as an example to be imitated; and I have always thought that, in our country especially, the men who make the administration of the criminal law their profession should study the case and use their influence to provide a remedy in advance, so that the industrial classes should not have an excuse for anything like mobs or Vigilance Committees. You and I believe that, with good juries, Casey, Cora, Hetherington and Brace could all have been convicted and executed by due course of law, that San Francisco had no right to throw off on other communities her criminal class, and that the Vigilance Committee did not touch the real parties who corrupted the Legislature and local Government. Again, if the good men of any city have the right to organize and assume the functions of government, the bad men have the same right, if in the majority."

CHINA.

THE RUINED SUMMER PALACE.

THE COOLIE TRADE—COMMISSION OF INQUIRY—NEW PRINTING OFFICE—VISIT OF PRINCE KUNG.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKIN, Saturday, 29th November, 1873.

A few days ago some of my friends learning that the walls of the Yuenming Yuen had been broken by recent rains, succeeded in effecting an entrance, and seeing what few European eyes have been permitted to behold since the destruction of that famous palace, in October, 1860. They report the work of destruction as far from complete, many of the buildings remaining almost entire, and many of them exhibiting a tasteful combination of the Italian and Chinese styles of architecture. Some, in fact, are known to have been erected by Italian architects, while Father Refa, a Jesuit missionary, was, among others, employed to embellish their interior.

The gentlemen referred to succeeded in taking a number of photographic views, which, as you see them reproduced in the English prints, will give you a better idea than any words of mine of the wild spirit of beauty which continues to dwell in that scene of desolation. What it was before the vandal torch laid it in ashes, may be learned from the descriptions of travelers, but best of all, from those who, accompanying the victorious armies, entered its forbidden precincts after its defenders had fled. One of these—one who enjoyed the privilege of exploring the magic labyrinth in quest of "loot"—describes it as *un veritable palais des mille et une nuits*. The praise of its conquest he naturally claims for the French; while the reproach of its destruction he as naturally throws on the English. It was, he says, an act of stern revenge, resolved on by Lord Elgin and Sir Hope Grant, in consequence of the cruel and lingering death to which certain British officers had been subjected within its walls.

This is the explanation generally received, and it is as generally accepted, as a sufficient vindication of an act which violated the usages of civilized warfare. I have, however, heard a very different account of the affair from Mr. Wade, at present British Minister in this capital, and at that time, interpreter and adviser to Lord Elgin. According to his version, Lord Elgin resolved to destroy the Summer palace, as a blow that would fall on the Government, rather than the people, and by striking terror into the garrison of the capital, lead them to surrender, without exposing the great city to the horrors of a bombardment. If such were the true motive, (and I do not doubt it,) it was alike honorable to the humanity and the sagacity of the British Ambassador. For three days a north-west wind carried the smoke of the conflagration over the capital, and its gates were opened without the firing of a shot.

But why dwell on the gloomy scenes of long ago? The Chinese Phœnix is again flapping his wings and proposing to rise from his bed of ashes. Just as I was meditating an excursion to the ruined palaces, I heard that the outer walls had been rebuilt; and now I read in the Government gazette a formal proclamation of the imperial order for their speedy restoration.

"The censor Shenhwai," says this curious document, "has addressed us a memorial protesting against the rebuilding of the Yuenming Yuen, on the ground that funds are low, while the floods and drought have been of frequent occurrence, and rebellion is not yet extinguished. In view of these facts we ought to set an example of economy, instead of giving occasion for lavish expenditure. The said memorial is not destitute of reason. But we recollect that the two Empresses dowager watched over our infancy and gave their personal attention to affairs of State for more than ten years with unremitting toil, and up to the present time they have found no place for repose and recreation. We reproach ourself that we have not made such provision for the happiness of their Majesties, and we now require the Chief Superintendent of the Imperial Household to report a plan for raising contributions to effect the desired repairs."

Rumor says that Prince Kung has undertaken to rebuild one of the palaces at his own expense, and that high mandarins are coming forward with their hoarded wealth, for which, of course, they expect to be paid in offices and honors. As a sign of the times the movement is worth noting as an indication that China feels herself recovering from the exhausting effects of her long conflicts with foreign and with internal foes.

The Chinese Government is becoming awake to the condition of its people abroad. For years past the whole population, from the lowest to the highest, have been increasingly irritated by the enormities of the coolie traffic; but the Government has, until lately, felt itself too much preoccupied, if not too weak, to attempt to remedy abuses that recalled the horrors of the African slave trade. The chief seat of the traffic has been the Portuguese settlement of Macao, and the chief market for the unhappy coolies Havana, where they were depended on to indemnify the Spanish planters for the loss of slave labor. For some months, however, the Chinese authorities have thrown such difficulties in the way of the export of coolies that the Spanish traders have found themselves greatly embarrassed, and the Spanish Minister has complained of the proceeding as a breach of faith and a violation of the "Coolie Convention" of 1866. As the Chinese base their action on reports of unfair and brutal treatment to which their people are subjected in Cuba, the Spanish Minister proposed that they should satisfy themselves by sending a joint commission of inquiry; and they have fallen in with the idea so far as to dispatch a commission of their own, consisting of Chenlonpin, chief of the Educational Mission now in the United States, and Messrs. Macpherson and Huber, prominent members of the Customs service. Whoever desires to know the present status of the coolie question, together with harrowing details of its past history, will find the desired information in the July number of the *Westminster Review*, in an article ascribed to Sir R. Alcock, late British Minister at Pekin. And when the correspondence of our own Minister, Mr. Low, is published, your readers will find therein not only energetic representations to our Government on the subject, but strong documents addressed to the Chinese authorities with a view to encouraging them in their opposition to a system of contract labor which has been so shamefully abused. If America and England stand together in their opposition to this new slave trade, it, like its predecessor, will soon be extinguished. If, however, it is to continue, the Chinese ought to know that the only guarantee for the treatment of their people in foreign lands will be the appointment of Consuls, whose duty it will be to watch over the interests of their countrymen. By the way, the high authorities at Pekin are extremely indignant at the outrages to which Chinese emigrants are subjected in California. Mr. Low might, perhaps, put a fitting capital on the pillar of his fame as a friend of China, by exerting himself to secure something like justice for the oppressed Chinaman, at the hands of the people of California.

The latest step in the slow march of improvement in this part of the world, is the erection of a printing office in connection with the Government college in Pekin, where six presses are actively at work. It is not three months since the establishment was opened, and already it has struck off a volume of poems, by Tungsuen, one of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs; a volume on chemistry, by Prof. Billegrier, of the Pekin College; and several volumes of an immense work on the military history of the Empire during the last twenty years. The portion of this work now in manuscript extends to three hundred and sixty volumes, and the printing of it will occupy more than three years.

A fortnight since Prince Kung, accompanied by a number of the Cabinet Ministers, paid a visit to the printing office, and saw with astonishment the new mode of book manufacturing, which so far eclipses the slow processes of his own country. This time the Archimedean lever has got its fulcrum in the right place! The operatives in this establishment were all trained by American missionaries, some of them at Shanghai, and some in a printing office opened in Pekin five years ago.

P.

A WONDERFUL ECHO.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) *Express* asserts that there is a very singular echo on the premises of Capt. Wm. Barrick, on North Seventh street, in that city. A person standing on one side of the barn, it says, can halloa at the top of his voice and no echo will come back to his own ears, but a person standing on the other side of the barn and near the house, can hear the words or sound re-echoed plainly.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Demurrers—1, Parish vs. Sherman et al.; 2, Board of Supervisors vs. Davidson; 3, Tucker et al. vs. Livingston et al.; 4, Johnson vs. Gallup, impleaded; 5, Foley vs. Palmer et al.; 6, Vermeule et al. vs. Hovey et al.; 7, Hartman vs. The Mayor, &c.; 8, Lilienthal, Executor, vs. Ocean National Bank; 9, Kobbe et al. vs. Chemical National Bank; 10, Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs; 11, Same vs. Same; 12, Werling vs. Rabenstein, impleaded, et al.; 13, Wettgenstein vs. Philipson; 14, Greene vs. Hanover Insurance Company; 15, Greene vs. Germania Insurance Company; 16, Greene vs. Niagara Insurance Company; 17, Greene vs. Republic Insurance Company; 18, Olcott, Assignee, vs. Maclean et al.; 19, Barnard vs. Selmes; 20, Vermeule et al. vs. Hovey et al.; 21, Sutton vs. Davies et al.; 22, Dambmann vs. Schulting; 23, Same vs. Same; 24, Cohen et al. vs. Goets et al.; 25, Hann vs. Van Voorhis et al.; 25½, Same vs. Same; 26, Sullivan vs. Watson et al.; 27, Earle et al. vs. Scott et al.; 28, Woodhull, Guardian, vs. St. Thomas' Church, in the City of New-York; 29, Real Estate Trust Company vs. Keech et al.; 30, Wood vs. Dowdney; 31, Codling vs. Browne et al.; 32, Townsend vs. Norris. Issues of Law and Fact—1, Jones et al. vs. Butler, Administrator, et al.; 2, Taylor vs. Trustees of Union College in the Town of Schenectady et al.; 3, Jones vs. Fremont et al.; 4, Mechanics' and Traders' Bank vs. Dakin; 5, Ayerigg vs. Fitzpatrick; 6, Howard et al. vs. Lippett; 7, Parish vs. Sherman et al.; 8, Hatch vs. Peugnet et al.; 9, Stettheimer et al. vs. Hohenthal; 10, Boyce vs. Chester, et al.; 11, Bray, vs. Poillon et al.; 12, Bronson vs. Bronson et al.; 13, Claflin et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, et al.; 14, Stephenson vs. Catherwood; 15, Hoffman et. al., Commissioners, vs. Schultz et al.; 16, Same vs. Same; 17, Hoyt et al. vs. Moore et al.; 18, Same vs. Same; 19, Same vs. Same; 20, Ritter vs. Goody; 21, Phelps vs. Platt et al.; 22, State of Tennessee vs. Powell et al.; 23, Marx et al. vs. Goodwin et al.; 24, Harnett vs. Harnett; 25, Howell et al. vs. Townsend et al.; 26, Crawford vs. Townsend et al.; 27, Reynolds vs. Townsend; 28, Ayres et al. vs. Townsend; 28½, Ferpeny vs. York; 29, Emanel, Trustee, vs. Seton et al.; 30, Clark vs. New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company; 31, Wolfe vs. Brinckerhoff et al.; 32, In the matter, &c., Schell, Trustee; 33, Robinson vs. Robinson; 34, Blisch et al. vs. Keller et al.; 35, Muller vs. Pondir; 36, Davidson, Executor, vs. Morrissey et al.; 37, Cutter et al. vs. Meyers et al.; 37½, Sanford vs. Norris, impleaded; 38, Colt vs. The Kingdom Iron O. Co. et al.; 39, Jones vs. Crennan; 40, Holske et al. vs. Merritt, Executrix, &c.; 41, Gardner et al. vs. Cummings et al.; 42, Bowedin vs. Corwin; 43, Orr vs. Gilmore et al.; 44, Williams vs. Anthony; 45, Murphy et al. vs. Wheeler et al.; 46, Murphy vs. Dickinson et al.; 47, Murphy vs. Gamble.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I., and COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—No Circuit Calendar. Criminal business.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—776½, Brinkley vs. Brinkley; 12, Downing vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1333, Maximilian vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1464, Jordan vs. Jordan; 1468, Edwards vs. Hathaway; 1498, Blake, Administratrix, vs. Woodruff et al.; 1582, Darlington vs. Wells; 54, Commercial Bank of Kentucky vs. Varnum; 1245, Commercial Bank of Kentucky vs. Turney; 1204, Olcott et al. vs. Binthaupt; 1490, Kelly, Administrator, vs. New-York Railroad and Transportation Company et al.; 1548, Silberman vs. Stein; 1560, Griswold et al. vs. Daskam; 1610, Wells vs. Ward; 1612, McArthur vs. Taylor, &c.; 1614, Wolton vs. Hedden et al.; 1616, First National Bank of Springfield vs. Dana; 1618, Whitlock vs. Traphagen; 1620, High vs. Kneiber et al.; 1622, Howe Machine Company vs. Newman et al.; 1624, Koehler vs. McGovern.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Monell, C. J., Freedman and Van Vorst, JJ.—1, Cook et al. vs. Starkweather et al.; 2, Weinz vs. O'Brien; 3, Duncan vs. Berlin; 4, Robertson vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 5, Strum vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 6, Smith vs. Smith; 7, Newfield vs. Opperman; 8, Reppher vs. Baxter et al.; 9, Goodman vs. Martinett; 10, Burnett vs. Shaw; 11, Ryan vs. Thompson; 12, Allen vs. Reynolds et al.; 13, Pool et al. vs. Kermit; 14, Strobe vs. The Third Avenue Railroad Company; 15, Funk vs. The Orient Mutual Insurance Company; 16, Funk vs. New-York Mutual Insurance Company; 17, Hooper vs. De Long et al.; 18, Haight vs. Moore et al.; 19, Strum vs. Williams; 20, Ham vs. The Mayor et al.; 21, Kincaid vs. Dwinelle; 22, Powers vs. Powers, Administrator; 23, Roberts vs. Johnson et al.; 24, Field vs. Leavitt et al.; 25, Allen et al. vs. Fourth National Bank, New-York; 26, Miner vs. Mayor, &c.; 27, Grant vs. Gregory; 28, Reading vs. Gray; 29, Speyer et al. vs. Fisher; 30, Arnold vs. Keyes; 31, Reed et al. vs. Studwell et al.; 32, Courtney vs. Baker; 33, Miles vs Brown; 34, Becklen vs. Hardenburgh; 34, German Exchange Bank, New-York, vs. Groh; 36, Same vs. Same; 37, Colen Printing Attachment Company vs. Brown; 38, Bush vs. Field et al.; 39, Van Volkenburgh et al. vs. Bates.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—691, Stokes et al. vs. Recknagle; 763, Cousinery vs. Pearsall; 61, Scheuck et al. vs. Morris; 605, Ratzen vs. Weinecke; 749, Allen vs. Thomson; 879, Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. Commercial Warehouse Company; 795, Conway vs. Third Avenue Railroad; 237, Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 703, Livingston vs. Keech; 761, Burns vs. Moore; 773, Gould vs. Moore; 633, Raymond et al. vs. Vanderlip et al.; 837, Pearson vs. Ely et al.; 909, Gillies et al. vs. Orcutt et al.; 911, Clarkson vs. Brevoort; 913, National State Bank of Elizabeth vs. Wood, Jr.; 1543, Derleth et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—676½, Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 280, O'Sullivan vs. Robert; 722, Hart vs. Hays; 80, Murrill et al. vs. Beach et al.; 726, Osborn vs. Gantz; 740, Wemer vs. Naegler; 744, Clute vs. Murray et al.; 500, Lord et al. vs. Burns; 784, Shook et al. vs. Anderson et al.; 810, Jessup et al. vs. Steurer; 778, Tuska vs. Scheuple et al.; 716, Howland et al. vs. Murphy; 764, Davills vs. Hume et al.; 786, Swift vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company; 788, Same vs. Same.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1, McMullen vs. Scharf Patent Pavement Company; 2, James vs. Burchell; 3, Krekeler vs. Thaule; 4, Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; 5, Dudley vs. Browning; 6, Bangs vs. Blue Ridge Railroad Company of South Carolina et al.; 7, Wright vs. Brown; 8, Thornton vs. St. Paul and Chicago Railroad Company et al.; 9, Jalkert vs. Schwartz; 10, Reed vs. Gannon; 11, Thompson vs. Thompson; 12, Hopner vs. The Mayor, &c.; 13, Zingsen vs. Zabriskie; 14, Same vs. Same; 15, Burke vs. Murphy; 16, Schepp vs. Mittnacht; 17, Obermann vs. World Mutual Life Insurance; 18, Burke vs. Stafford; 19, Herring vs. Mortimer; 20, Whitehead vs. Hone; 21, Martin vs. Pratt; 22, Garrison vs. Burroughs; 23, Starkweather vs. Selober; 24, Renauld vs. Stanley; 25, Same vs. Same; 26, Kurner vs. Kurner; 27, Fitzgerald vs. Fitzgerald; 28, Corlies vs. New-York and London Manufacturing Company; 29, Weber vs. Bang, Executor, &c.; 30, Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2339, Sanderson vs. Peabody; 866, Kremberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2260, Kennedy vs. Higgins; 2077, Heitler vs. Act et al.; 2346, Newitter vs. Germania Fire Insurance; 1791, Hagan vs. Donlan; 2348, Sullivan vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2273, Beach vs. Bloss; 2231, Hasson vs. Rohe; 2173, Upton vs. Bedlow; 2726, Poillon vs. Hancox; 1411, Patterson vs. Brennan; 2623, Meehan vs. The Mayor, &c. Order—3639, Smith vs. Douglass; 2314, Crasto vs. Frey.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2194, Conklin vs. The Sun Printing and Publishing Association; 2524, Taylor vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2101, Goodman, Administrator, vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company; 136, Waring vs. Schultz; 1566, Sturgis vs. Wood; 2565, Goff et al. vs. Tuska; 2566, Hoppock et al. vs. Tuska; 2569, Johnson et al. vs. Tuska; 2568, Labbatt et al. vs. Tuska; 2560, Murray et al. vs. Turner et al.; 2570, Moller et al. vs. Tuska; 2571, Same vs. Same; 2572, Macey et al. vs. Turner et al.; Same vs. Same; 2573, Oswego Starch Company vs. Tuska; 2574, Reeves et al. vs. Tuska; 2575, Cox et al. vs. Peters et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—1519, Irwin vs. Wilson; 3906, Hassalcher vs. Cambell; 2608, Martin vs. Harris; 2532, Weston vs. S. S. Nit. Gly. Company; 2306, Vanderbilt et al. vs. Gregory; 2753, Piersall vs. Williams; 2936, Water et al. vs. Herick; 2858, Kuhn vs. Herbert; 3001, Keegan vs. Farley; 3150, Lussen et al. vs. Jacobson; 3160, Miller vs. New-York Central and Harlem Railroad Company; 3212, Bemak vs. Lyons et al.; 3240, Little vs. Quimby; 3372, Claflin et al. vs. Bernstein; 3575, Mittnacht vs. Kubler; 3858, Clement et al. vs. Middlefield Marble Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—3223, Conant et al. vs. Howell; 3115, Gebhard vs. Mather; 3245, McLoughlin et al. vs. Gleason; 3587, Claflin et al. vs. Silver; 4117, Smith vs. Hamberg et al.; 4263, Blumberg et al. vs. Goldstein; 2601, Warschaw vs. Luby; 2691, Hilmers et al. vs. Harteau et al.; 2743, Schachtel vs. Langenmeyer; 2749, Warren et al. vs. Cohen; 2827, Day vs. Brett Lithographing Company; 2975, Robinson vs. Mathes et al.; 3621, Dergie vs. Blanchard et al.; 3947, East River National Bank vs. Russell; 3955, Van Doren vs. N. Y. Asp. P. & P. Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by McAdam, J.—3600, Jacobi vs. Schneider; 3580, Batjer et al. vs. Ludwig et al.; 4080, Booth et al. vs. Lynch; 4180, Rosenbaum vs. Muller; 4192, Solomon vs. Franks; 2817, Seaman vs. Mittnacht; 2843, Guiterez vs. Schlessinger; 2922, Hervey vs. Kerr; 3779, Goodheart vs. Irving; 3835, Sommerich vs. Schwab et al.; 3961, May vs. Brown; 4162, Meyer vs. Racy et al.; 3636, Frank vs. Kapf; 2535, Downs vs. Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company; 3868, Davenport vs. Harrison; 4001, Cunningham vs. Ryder; 4233, Lowenbein vs. Bible.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Thomas Mahony and Jane Poole, robbery; John Hennessey, burglary; Francis Herman and John Smith, burglary; Charles King, burglary; Frank McCunn and George L. Arfken, burglary; Wm. Stevens and Joseph Gleason, burglary and receiving stolen goods; Wm. H. Johnson and John J. Williamson, burglary and receiving stolen goods; Wm. C. Porter, felonious assault and battery; Christian Mayer, felonious assault and battery; John Connors, Nicholas Furlong, and Thomas Tracy, grand larceny; John Haggerty, grand larceny; Wm. Brown, grand larceny; Jane Hatch and Martin Van Hoesen, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; George H. Johnson and Peter McLaughlin, larceny and receiving stolen goods, (two cases;) Wm. Benson, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; Daniel Caulfield, larceny and receiving stolen goods; James Young, false pretenses; Hugh Little, petit larceny; John Wilson, petit larceny.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Held by J. R. Brady, J.—Victor Post, James McLaughlin, William Robbinson, robbery; Patrick Murphy, Martin Joyce, burglary; John McLaughlin, John McCoey, burglary and receiving stolen goods; Charles Ammon, Morris Rosenthal, forgery; William Adams, Jeremiah McGuire, felonious assault and battery; James C. Kelley, alias Anderson, grand larceny, second offense; James Delostenter, criminal contempt.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Rosenfeld vs. Scranton; judgment granted.

In the matter, &c., Straubt; Volkenning vs. Quinn; Toscano vs. Toscano; Chamberlain vs. Cummins, &c.; memorandums.

Hallerin vs. Ruffner; costs to be retaxed.

Morrison vs. Morrison; motion denied.

Appleby vs. Astor Insurance Company; allowance of $500 to plaintiff.

Churchill vs. Downs; Same vs. Same; motions granted.

In the matter, &c., Wilson vs. Benton; Bowne vs. Bowne; granted.

By Judge Donohue.

Appleton vs. Bowles; Austin vs. Hobrough; granted.

Dimond vs. Green; memorandum.

In the matter, &c., Johnston; reference ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The Judges of the Superior Court sitting in General Term on Friday, holding January General Term, rendered the following decisions Saturday—Judges Freedman, Curtis and Speir delivering the opinions:

Alfred Blusett, respondent, vs. Henry Baker, appellant; judgment for respondent. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Thomas W. Ladd, appellant, vs. James Arkett, et al., respondents; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Henry B. Hewitt, appellant, vs. Samuel C. Morris, respondent; order appealed from affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Morris Frank et al. vs. Chemical National Bank; order appealed from reversed. Opinion by Judge Curtis.

Israel G. Atwood vs. Margaret Lynch, Administratrix of Sheriff Lynch, deceased; judgment absolute rendered for the defendant. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Edmond A. Smith et al., respondent, vs. Gustavus Isaacs, appellant; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

James Bishop et al., appellant, vs. Empire Transportation Company, respondents; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Abraham Ackerman, appellant, vs. George Jones, defendant and respondent; exceptions overruled and judgment ordered for the defendant, with costs. Opinion by Judge Speir.

Charles A. M. Estes, respondent, vs. Wm. W. Enris, appellant; judgment and order appealed from reversed, with costs to appellant to abide event; new trial ordered. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Mary A. Lounsberry, appellant, vs. Orlando B. Potter, respondent; judgment appealed from reversed and new trial granted, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Speir.

James Bishop et al., respondents, vs. Empire Transportation Company; notice of appeal having been served too late, the appeal must be dismissed with costs. Opinion by Judge Freedman.

Arthur T. White, appellant, vs. Lewis Mechs, respondent; exceptions overruled and judgment rendered for defendant with costs.

Ordered—That the January Special Term be and it is hereby extended to and until the first Monday of April, 1874, for the determination of trials commenced during said term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Monell.

Horey vs. The Rubber-tip Pencil Company; motion granted.

Marsh vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company; motion for judgment denied.

Schultheis vs. Bassett; complaint dismissed.

Moore vs. Schaefer; Milligan vs. Jones; orders granted.

By Judge Freedman.

Hoonan vs. Twenty-third Street Railroad Company; complaint dismissed and judgment for defendants. (Findings and conclusions filed.)

Gray vs. Beusel; judgment for defendant's complaint dismissed, with costs. (Findings and conclusions filed.)

Beusel vs. Gray; judgment for plaintiffs. (Findings and conclusions filed.)

By Judge Curtis.

Reading vs. Gray; case and exceptions ordered to be filed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Daly.

Blumenthal vs. Collins; case settled.

In the matter of Devlin, &c.; motion denied. (See memorandum.)

The People ex. rel. Hinkle vs. Earle, Auditor; application granted. (See opinion.)

By Judge Robinson.

Smith vs. Cooley; resettlement of case denied. (See memorandum.)

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 219.—*Rees vs. City of Watertown.*—Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Wisconsin.—The plaintiff in this case recovered four judgments against the defendant corporation on bonds issued by it, and upon obtaining mandamus to compel the levy of a tax sufficient to pay them, the corporation officers, as alleged in this bill, resigned, so as to leave no one whose duty it was to perform the act required by the writ. The bill was brought to reach the taxable property of the city in the satisfaction of the debt. On the trial the questions arose whether, when the principal and interest on the bonds were unpaid, as well as the judgment, and there being no property on which to levy an execution, the plaintiff is confined to a remedy at law by mandamus or otherwise to enforce the judgment, whether it was competent for the court, as a Court of Equity, on the failure of the officers of the corporation to levy the taxes required by law, through their neglect, refusal, absence, or resignation, to appoint the Marshal of the Court to levy and collect the tax to pay the judgment; and whether it was competent for the court to subject the whole taxable property of the city in any way to an assessment to pay the indebtedness alleged. On these questions there was a division in opinion, and they come here for answer. S. V. Finney for plaintiff; H. L. Palmer for defendant.

No. 213.—*Steam-ship Pennsylvania vs. Throop et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New-York.—The libel in this case was filed by the British bark Throop, alleging that in June, 1869, while on a voyage from Ardrossan, Scotland, to the port of New-York, laden with a cargo of pig-iron, she was run into by the steamer and sunk off the Georgia Shoals, about 200 miles from Sandy Hook, and became a total loss. There was a dense fog at the time, and each party charged the other with fault, each denying the other's allegations. The court found the steamer to be at fault in her movements of the helm, as it was at first ported, then put to starboard and then again ported, while at the same time her speed was adjudged to be at too great a rate. It was conceded that the bark was at fault in not blowing a fog horn as required by the rules of navigation; but under the circumstances of the whole case the cause of the collision was adjudged to be the unskilled manœuvering of the steamer, the Circuit Court affirmed the decree, hesitating somewhat to assent to the ruling that the steamer should be charged with the disaster entire where there had been a violation of a plain rule of navigation by the bark. The questions are presented here for review, the point being also made that there is no jurisdiction, the steamer not being within the Eastern District when the process was served. Wm. Allen Butler for appellants; R. D. Benedict for appellees.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The following is a summary of the news which appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

FOREIGN.

The coming elections in England are causing much excitement throughout the country. Conservative meetings at Greenwich on Friday night were attacked by mobs, who prevented the speakers from getting a hearing. About 30,000 persons assembled at Greenwich on Saturday afternoon to hear Mr. Gladstone speak. Much opposition was manifested toward the Premier. Mr. Disraeli also addressed a large assemblage at Aylesbury on Saturday. He said the dissolution of Parliament was an act of black treachery, which Mr. Gladstone learned from the actions of the Ashantees. Mr. John Bright spoke in vindication of Gladstone at Birmingham.

Information from the Gold Coast states that the British troops under Sir Garnet Wolseley reached the river Prah on the 1st of January.

The Carlist Junta announces that the municipality of Bilboa have offered to surrender that city within a week. Gen. Martinez Campos has been arrested and sent to prison.

HOME.

The internal revenue receipts for the past month were $9,702,255; total for the fiscal year, $57,528,729.

A man named David E. Blodgett murdered his wife Almira at the house of their daughter, on Water street, in Laconia, N. H., on Saturday. The parties belong to Baltimore, Vt.

Miss Rosa Sands, daughter of Rear Admiral Sands, United States Navy, on Saturday received the white veil of the nuns of the Order of the Visitation, at Mount De Sales Convent, Baltimore County, Md.

Several vessels are reported ashore on the coast of Maine, between Eastport and Jamesport. The crews of some of the stranded vessels were badly frozen.

Dispatches from Omaha, Neb., state that great apprehensions are expressed by the owners of large herds whose cattle range between the North and South Platte, and the settlers who live north of the Union Pacific Railroad and on the Republican, of a general raid from Red Cloud's and Spotted Tail's bands of Sioux, and from the Cheyennes, Dacotahs, Arrapahoes and other tribes combined.

Two firemen were instantly killed, and a third man was seriously injured, by the explosion of a locomotive boiler at Stouffville Station, on the Toronto and Nipissing Railroad, on Saturday.

A dispatch states that twenty men, engaged in chopping wood near Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, were murdered by Sioux Indians early last week.

On Wednesday night last a party of ruffians attacked a family named McCullister, at their residence in Dover, Arkansas, shot McCullister dead, and severely wounded his wife and two sons.

The Franklin Savings Bank of Philadelphia was closed by the authorities on Saturday for alleged swindling of the depositors by the officers of the institution. The allegations made against it are that it has not been paying the demands for several months, and that unjust and fraudulent preference has been conferred upon certain individual creditors. It is known that while they have persisted in the non-payment of either principal or interest, deposits of money have actually been received. The Treasurer of the concern, Cyrus Cadwallader, has been connected with several unreliable financial schemes.

LOCAL.

During the past week thirty condemned criminals were removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing.

The Sub-Treasury paid out, on Saturday, $65,000 gold coin for interest account, and $106,000 for canceled bonds. The Customs receipts for the week were $2,304,000.

There were 548 arrests by the Brooklyn Police during the past week. The taxes collected during the week amounted to $535,473 40.

The "Committee of Safety" have resolved to petition the Park Commissioners again in regard to having the use of Tompkins square for a mass-meeting of working-men.

Six hundred and twenty-six emigrants arrived at Castle Garden during last week.

It is understood that the Cuban leaders of this City are actively engaged in preparing another expedition, and that several thousand dollars have been expended in the purchase of cannon. A fully-equipped war vessel will, it is said, leave Jersey in the course of a few weeks.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, received $12,013 02 during last week.

During last week 6,991 persons were accommodated with lodgings at the various police stations in this City; 1,643 were females. The arrests during the week were 1,629.

Fire Marshal Sheldon reports twenty-seven fires for the week ending Saturday, involving a loss of $50,475, the amount of insurance being $248,350.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 31.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

4,000	Erie 3d	99½	300	Union Pacific.b3.	34⅞
5,000	Erie 4th...b3.	97¼	200	do.	34¾
7,000	Clev.& T. S. F.	101	30	do.	34⅝
1,000	M.&S.P.7 S-10.	99¼	700	do.	34⅞
5,000	H.&St.Jo.8s,C.	85	2000	do.	35
100	N. Y. C. & H...s5.	103	100	do......s3.	35
1000	Western Union.	76	700	Ohio & Miss.	34¼
100	do.......c.	76	200	do......b10.	34⅜
100	do......s3.	75⅞	200	do......s3.	34⅜
100	do......b3.	76	200	North-western.	58¾
25	A. & P. Tel...b3.	16	100	do.	58⅝
100	do.	16¼	100	do......b3.	58¾
100	Erie R......s3.	50⅛	100	do.	58⅝
200	do.	50¼	100	do......b3.	58⅝
500	do......b3.	50¼	500	do......s3.	58½
400	Pacific Mail...s3.	41⅛	1500	do.	58⅝
400	do.	41⅛	100	do......s10.	58½
800	do......b3.	41⅛	1000	do......s3.	58⅜
100	do.	41	700	do.	58½
700	do......s3.	41	100	Tol. & Wab....s3.	52⅛
400	St. Paul.	46½	200	do......b3.	52⅜
100	do......b3.	45⅝	500	do.	52⅝
800	St. Paul Pref.	71	300	do.	52¾
5	Mich. Central.	95	300	do.	52⅞
100	Lake Shore...b3.	81⅝	100	do.	53
200	do......s3.	81⅝	200	Del., L. & W.	105¼
50	do.......c.	81⅝	1000	do.	105½
400	do.	81⅝	60	Alb. & Susq.	91½
600	do......b3.	81¾	100	Han. & St. Jo.	31⅜
700	do.	81¾	100	do.	31½
200	do......s3.	81⅝	400	C., C. & I. C.	31¼
1100	do.	81⅝	100	do......b10.	31⅜
100	Pac. R. of Mo.b3.	40	200	do.	31⅛
100	do.	40	1400	do.	31½

MONDAY, Feb. 2—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, local and National, reported through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 31, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

Increase in Loans	$2,384,700
Decrease in Specie	1,397,000
Increase in other Legal Tenders	924,400
Increase in Deposits	428,000
Decrease in Circulation	125,000

	Feb. 1, '73.	Jan. 24, '74.	Jan. 31, '74.
National Capital	$71,235,000	$69,235,000	$69,235,000
Local Capital	16,919,200	17,254,000	17,254,000
Total	$88,234,200	$86,489,000	$86,489,000
Loans	286,879,000	267,611,100	269,995,800
Gold & Gold Notes	18,612,200	34,739,100	33,342,100
Other Legal Tenders	45,902,100	57,583,300	58,877,700
Deposits	217,168,500	222,691,800	223,119,800
Circulation	27,501,000	27,024,700	26,898,800

The present Bank return places the proportion of Greenbacks to Deposits at *Twenty-Five ₱ Cent.* and a fraction, or $58,877,700 to $233,119,800. Taking the Greenbacks and Gold Notes together, the proportion to Deposits and Circulation is 35½ ₱ cent. The Loans are slightly increased this week. The Gold Notes are nearly a million and a half below the previous average, owing to the withdrawals to pay Customs.

The rates for Money during the week were lower on prime paper, outside of Bank, than at any time since the September panic. A very considerable business was done at 6@7 ₱ cent. The Banks themselves were supposed in some instances to be buyers of paper on the Street below their own rule of 7 ₱ cent. The Stock Exchange and Gold Room Brokers borrowed on call at 5@6 ₱ cent., and in exceptional cases at 4 ₱ cent. per annum.

There was a further improvement in general trade during the week, the Dry Goods interest feeling especially encouraged—Domestic Commission as well as Foreign. For the first time in several months, the Customs paid into the Treasury on Goods placed on the market were larger than the corresponding week last year, and the whole falling off at New-York for the month of January is less than 8 ₱ cent., or $10,195,000, against $11,037,000 in January, 1873.

The Exports of Produce from New-York continue to run largely ahead of last season. For the seven months, (to Saturday last, Jan. 31,) the clearances are 25 ₱ cent. (or $36,427,000) in excess of 1873. The gain on the Export of Cotton to Foreign markets direct from the Southern ports is not yet fully felt on the Exchanges. The receipts at the ports are 300,000 bales ahead of 1873, but this is now seen only in the stocks in the ports, which are 822,000 against 551,000 bales this time last year. The receipts of the past week were 170,000 against 114,000 bales same week in 1873. The Exports were 88,000 bales direct from the South, and 11,000 bales from New-York.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount for the past week to $5,883,972, as compared with $9,661,598 same week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce are $5,406,967, as against $4,556,819 last year. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $500,000*, as against $591,579 last year. The Customs in Gold deposited during the week in the New-York Office of the Treasury amounted to $2,369,696, comparing with $2,138,000 same week last January.

*Not official.

The Import entries at New-York of Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, (not including Foreign Specie,) since July 1, 1873, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of December, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$31,423,169	December	$20,214,570
August	32,632,969	Jan. 10	7,254,124
September	29,772,735	Jan. 17	7,712,254
October	27,275,914	Jan. 24	4,794,247
November	20,784,951	Jan. 31	5,883,972
Total			$187,748,875
To same date, 1873			230,867,104
Decrease since July 1			$43,118,229

The Export Clearances from New-York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Articles re-exported since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$25,621,503	December	$25,250,750
August	24,343,509	Jan. 7	4,908,685
September	25,759,042	Jan. 14	4,505,705
October	31,246,838	Jan. 21	5,960,182
November	28,495,882	Jan. 28	5,406,967
Total since July 1			$181,539,063
To same date 1873			145,111,695
Increase since July 1			$36,427,368
Gold, Jan. 31, 1874			111½ ₱ cent.
Gold, Feb. 1, 1873			113⅛ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

July	$10,838,043	December	$2,447,271
August	2,198,549	Jan. 10	540,447
September	1,502,625	Jan. 17	482,495
October	2,107,447	Jan. 24	1,027,078
November	2,545,842	Jan. 31	500,000
Total since July 1			$24,089,789
Total same date 1873			42,246,842
Decrease since July 1			$18,157,053

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, and the Gold Interest paid out by this Office since July 1, 1873, are as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$10,439,462	July	$9,931,337
August	13,454,785	August	5,421,843
September	11,296,278	September	1,424,593
October	8,146,522	October	3,237,334
November	5,958,287	November	3,707,511
December	6,558,461	December	6,515,425
January	10,195,296	January	9,752,291
Total, 1874	$66,049,091	Total, 1874	$39,990,334
Total, 1873	78,820,789	Total, 1873	54,676,948

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		Feb. 1, '73.
American Gold	111½@111¼@111½	113⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May	117⅜@117⅝	116⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '67, January	117¾@117⅝	116⅝
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	112⅞@113	xd.113¼
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	97@97	102¼
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	85½@85¼@85½	87⅛
New-York Central	103½@103⅛	104¾
Rock Island	105@104⅝	113¾
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅛@34¼	48¾
St. Paul Common	47¾@45¾@46½	53⅛
St. Paul Preferred	72¼@71¼	78½
Toledo and Wabash	54@53	73¼
Union Pacific	35@34¼@35	36⅛
Erie	48¼@50¼	67½
Western Telegraph	76½@75¾@76	87⅜
Pacific Mail	41¼@39⅞@41⅛	72¾
Lake Shore	81⅞@82½@80¾@81⅝	94½
North-western Common	60½@58½@58⅝	82½
Harlem	125½@124¾	120
North-west Preferred	72½@71¾	91½

The business in Gold was not very active during the week, and the fluctuations in price quite inconsiderable. Washington telegrams have less effect in the Gold Room than before the New Year. The opinion is pretty strong that no very decided legislation will be perfected, as between the two Houses of Congress, before May or June, and while the Stock people are operating with much freedom on their various calculations as to what will or will not be done, the Gold Brokers are doing less than usual on mere speculation.

Our Stock Exchange table above shows partial reaction from the buoyancy of the previous week on the New-York and Western Roads, and no favorable changes in Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail. The Public Funds and the Pacific Mortgages are steady, and at the Exchange Board a good business was done in other Railroad Mortgages, and also in some of the Southern State Bonds. Messrs. Norton, Slaughter & Co., No. 41 Broad street, continue the conversion of the Tennessee Bonds and their overdue Coupons into the new Funding Stock, (also in the Coupon form,) upon which regular Interest payments, at the rate of 6 ₱ cent. a year, will begin in July last. See advertisement of Messrs. N. S. & Co.

The Half-yearly Dividend of the Gebhard Fire Insurance Company is *Five ₱ cent.* The Bank of the Republic, *Four ₱ cent.* The St. Nicholas Bank, *Four ₱ cent.* The Trustees of the Security Fire Insurance Company are now paying a dividend of *Eleven ₱ cent.* to creditors, in place of 7 ₱ cent., as heretofore stated. The Paducah and Memphis Railroad Company are paying their February Coupons through Messrs. John Gilliat & Co., London, and Messrs. Norton, Slaughter & Co., New-York.

The Stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, recently admitted to dealings at the Stock Exchange, will be ready for transfer and registry this morning.

The *American Railroad Journal* of this week presents its usual carefully prepared annual exhibit of the progress of railroad building in the United States. The following is a recapitulation of the tables of the mileage and cost of the railroads existing in the States and Territories at the beginning of 1874:

States, &c.	—Length in Miles— Total.	Completed.	Cost of Road & Equipm't.
N. E. States	6,350.79	5,568.98	$260,843,629
Middle States	19,109.35	11,668.17	974,214,201
S. E. States	9,480.02	7,038.61	230,384,457
Gulf & S. W. States	17,937.87	8,843.24	352,740,052
Interior, East	30,701.81	20,583.75	1,032,285,814
Interior, West	27,589.00	14,471.96	582,811,756
Pacific Slope	10,611.60	3,227.97	203,133,100
Grand total	121,780.44	74,402.68	$3,626,413,009

The following exhibit makes a statement of the increase of mileage and cost in the several sections, as deduced from a comparison of the statistics of the previous year and those of the present year:

	—Length in Miles.— Total.	Completed.	Cost of Road and equipm't.
N. E. States	393.52	422.61	$13,571,419
Middle States	1,264.14	1,125.83	93,862,832
S. E. States	290.95	198.12	9,186,928
Gulf and S. W. States	1,826.26	810.13	47,204,082
Interior, East	853.60	975.10	59,457,030
Interior, West	3,212.37	1,273.72	32,700,423
Pacific Slope	675.80	439.67	33,860,100
Total increase	8,456.84	5,244.58	$290,743,264

From the above tabulation it appears that there were in the United States, at the opening of 1874, no less than 74,403 miles of railroad, which has been built at a cost of $3,626,413,009, or at an average cost of $48,740 per mile, and that there were constructed during the year 1873 5,245 miles, at a cost of $290,543,264, or at an average cost of $55,180 per mile. It is probable that a considerable share—say ten per cent. of this average—belongs to sections of road not yet completed, and hence we may calculate that the average cost of railroads is in the neighborhood of $50,000 per mile. Yet again another large percentage may be taken from the average as having been expended on improvements, double tracking and steel railing previously-existing railroads, and in adding to rolling stock, &c. Say that ten ₱ cent. ought to be deducted for these, and the average price is reduced to $45,000. But the cost of roads in different sections and over different surfaces is so diverse that to generalize is of little positive use. It is evident, however, that the roads built in 1873 have been built at a larger cost than is shown on the full average.

The week's imports of general Merchandise have been to the specie value of $3,156,722.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1874.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU ST.

WE BUY AND SELL GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons, and transact a general Banking and Financial business; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent.; make Collections; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash.

We also deal in CENTRAL PACIFIC AND WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which, at present prices, are very desirable for investment.

We are also selling the small balance of the CENTRAL PACIFIC GOLD SIX PER CENT. LAND BONDS at 85 and accrued interest. The immense value of the company's lands (some $30,000,000,) together with the enormous and increasing business of the road, the earnings reaching last year $14,000,000, of which over $8,000,000 were net, while the interest on their entire bonded debt, including the Land Bonds, is only $3,500,000, render these bonds, as well as all other securities issued by this company, undoubtedly good.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

☞ NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds. For sale by L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

☞ FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	17	Moss, bales	51
Bees-wax, pks.	3	Molasses, bbls.	317
Broom-corn, bales	24	Resin, bbls.	4,284
Cotton, bales	8,295	Spirits Turp., bbls.	474
Dried Fruit, pks.	84	Leather, sides	7,941
Eggs, bbls.	952	Tallow, pks.	156
Beans, bbls.	138	Beef, pks.	171
Flour, bbls.	15,749	Pork, pks.	390
Meal, bbls.	900	Cut-meats, pks.	3,928
Meal, bags	1,725	Lard, tcs.	1,959
Wheat, bushels	91,120	Butter, pks.	1,735
Corn, bushels	29,360	Cheese, pks.	277
Oats, bushels	24,100	Dressed Hogs, No.	506
Rye, bushels	4,950	Oil-cake, pks.	2,040
Malt, bushels	1,250	Pecans, pks.	355
Seed, bags	222	Rice, pks.	9
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Pea-nuts, bags	658
Hops, bales	303	Tobacco, hhds.	232
Hides, No.	7,395	Tobacco, pks.	321
Hides, bdls.	348	Wool, bales	462
Skins, bales	360	Whisky, bbls.	919

ASHES—In demand at $6 75@$7 for Pots, and $9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The productions of stock is increasing with the advance of the season, and producers confidently anticipate a full average business, though as yet the revival of demand is not very decided, especially outside of the order line, in which latter there is a fair show of life. Supplies are ample, and assortments very complete and attractive. Values are steadier in most instances, and the outlook is regarded as quite encouraging. The local trade is at the moment on a moderate scale.

COFFEE—Rio very dull, and quoted fully ¼c. ₱ lb. lower, and nominal; Rio telegram advices of large receipts. Other kinds quiet and rather weak; 500 bags Laguayra, by the Claribell, sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quite dull for early delivery, at nominally unchanged prices; only 174 bales sold, including 94 bales to spinners, and 80 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, less animation has been noted, with prices, however, quoted about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,200 bales, (of which 8,300 bales were on last evening, and 7,900 bales to-day,) with 2,500 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with February option closing at 15c.; March, 15 17-32c.; April, 16 1-32c.; May, 16⅜c.; June, 16⅞c.; July, 17⅜c. The receipts at this port to-day were 8,295 bales, including 2,051 bales from Norfolk, 3,022 bales from New-Orleans, 1,156 bales from Savannah, 17 bales from Fernandina, and 2,049 bales per railroad.... The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 25,868 bales.... The week's exports hence have been 10,975 bales. The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1873, have been 1,326,130 bales, (including 876,633 bales to Great Britain, and 449,497 bales to the Continent,) against 1,257,484 bales same time last season.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13	13
Good Ordinary	13⅞	14	14¼	14¼
Strict Good Ordinary	14½	14⅝	14 13-16	14 13-16
Low Middling	15	15	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Good Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼

DRUGS AND DYES—The demand has been moderately active for the leading kinds, generally within the previous range. More call has been noted for Essential Oils, which have been held with more firmness.

DYEWOODS—Have been attracting more attention, at full rates, including San Domingo Logwood at $18 50 @$19, currency; Jamaica do. at $18, gold.

FERTILIZERS—Trade has been quiet; values have not varied materially.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very slow trade has been reported in State and Western Flour, with the market generally quoted weak, though shipping extras, in lines, were held with some show of firmness. No. 2 and Superfine grades in request, but not plenty. The sales reported since our last have been 7,800 bbls., of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 @$5 25, chiefly at $4 65@$5; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 65@$6 25, chiefly at $5 85@$6 10; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 45@$6 85, chiefly at $6 75@$6 85; good to fancy do. at $6 85@$8, chiefly at $7@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 35@$6 85, chiefly at $6 60@$6 75, in lots; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 75@$6 90 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.... Southern Flour about steady, with sales of 900 bbls. within the previous range, including 400 bbls. for shipment, at $7 75 ₱ bbl.... Rye Flour unchanged; 225 bbls. sold.... Of Corn-meal, 350 bbls. were placed, in lots, at previous quotations.

GRAIN—A rather livelier inquiry prevailed for Spring Wheat, mostly for export, at somewhat firmer rates, though the market closed tamely and about as yesterday as to values. Winter quiet at former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 124,500 bushels at $1 58@$1 61 for No. 1 Minnesota Spring, the latter for very choice; $1 59@$1 61 for No. 1 Milwaukee do., chiefly at $1 60@$1 61 for good to prime; $1 56 @$1 58 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., mostly at $1 58 for prime; $1 59 for very choice do., car lots; $1 55@$1 58 for No. 2 Minnesota do.; $1 55@ $1 57 for No. 2 North-west Spring, the latter rate for very choice; $1 53@$1 56 for inferior to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 52@$1 60 for ungraded Spring; $1 58 for White do.; $1 85 for White Michigan.... Corn has been moderately active and quoted stronger in price. Rather more export demand noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 55,000 bushels, at 80c.@83½c. for inferior to very choice new Mixed Western; 82c.@84c. for new Yellow do., closing at 83½c.@84c. for prime to choice; 85c. for new White do.; 82c.@82½c. for new Yellow Jersey, with 88c. bid and 90c. asked for old Mixed Western, car lots.... Rye firm at from $1 05@$1 10 for car and boat loads; small sales of State, from cars, within the range.... A brisk business has been reported in Barley, largely in foreign, at decidedly firmer and buoyant prices, with sales reported, since our last, of 85,000 bushels at $2 for ordinary Upper Lake Canada; $2 10 for prime California; $2 05@$2 10 for German; $1 80 for Hungarian, and $1 75 for Danubian, (20,000 bushels,) to arrive.... Malt, strong and wanted; 5,000 bushels four-rowed State sold at $2 ₱ bushel.... Oats, in more demand at an advance of about 1c. a bushel, closing firmly. Sales have been reported of 61,000 bushels at 60c.@62c. for Mixed Western, closing at 61¾c.@ 62c. for the best samples; 61c.@63½c. for White do., closing at 63c. for prime; 60c.@61¾c. for Mixed State; 61c. for White do., ordinary.... Hay, Straw, and Feed as last quoted.... The week's exports hence for European ports have been 30,093 bbls. Flour, 891,793 bushels Wheat, 328,605 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Rye.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING.—A moderate demand prevails for Bagging at about steady rates. Sales, 400 bales Calcutta at 9c., gold, and 500 rolls Domestic Cloth, part at 12½c., currency. Bags quiet, but quoted firm.

HEMP.—Jute Butts sold to the extent of 3,500 bales at 2¾c.@2½c., closing firmly at 2½c., currency; market otherwise dull to-day; quotations as in our last.

HIDES—Have been very moderately inquired for, and under increasing supplies prices have been somewhat depressed, closing weak. The week's receipts from all sources have been 31,748 Hides, and 90 bales do.; sales, 23,795 Hides, and 40 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Anderson, 5,815 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½ to 24 lbs., at 26½c. to 27c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 610 Dry Matadero, cut hides, 25 lbs.; 2,455 Dry Mexican, 20 to 24 lbs., on private terms; 970 Dry Central American, 21 lbs., at 22½c., gold, 60 days; 2,305 Dry Texas, 22 to 24 lbs.; 1,850 Dry Southern, 18 to 20 lbs.; 2,250 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lbs.; 2,090 Wet-salted Texas and New-Orleans, 60 to 70 lbs., on private terms; 3,150 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., at 10½c., currency; 2,300 City Slaughter Kips, 18 to 20 lbs., on private terms; 15 Bales Calcutta Cow, 13 lbs.; 25 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 21 lbs., on private terms; The stock in first hands this morning was 83,400 Hides and 547 bales do., (against 40,000 Hides and 778 bales do. same time last year,) and included 25,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, &c., 16,300 Dry Rio Grande, 2,600 Dry Orinoco, 3,300 Dry Central American, 1,500 Dry Bogota, 800 Dry Porto Cabello, 8,400 Dry Mexican, 14,000 Dry Texas and Southern, 300 Dry-salted West India, 1,500 Wet-salted Western, 9,300 Wet-salted Texas and Southern, 531 bales Calcutta Cow, 16 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

HOPS—The market shows but little activity. The demand from brewers is quite moderate. The better grades are not offered freely; the poorer qualities are in ample stock. The arrivals, which are liberal, embrace only a very moderate proportion of fine goods. Quotations show no important changes. We quote: American, new, good to choice, 30c.@40c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@25c.; Yearlings, 20c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (Genuine,) 35c.@45c.; Bavarians, (Patent,) 30c.@35c.; English, 32c.@37c.; Belgians, 30c. @31c.; Californians, 40c.@45c., ₱ lb. Some very choice to fancy lots of stock are quoted above these figures. The week's receipts of domestic have been 540 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 14,578 bales, against 18,569 bales same time last year, and the week's imports of foreign 252 bales, making the total since Sept. 1 at 10,952 bales, against 17,695 bales same time last year.

LEATHER—More inquiry is noted for supplies, on a steadier basis as to values. The arrivals and available supplies are comparatively liberal. Sellers evince a more confident temper, and of the more desirable grades of stock are not remarkably urgent in their offerings. Manufacturers are buying Sole to a fair extent, and Upper is also attracting more attention. American Calf and the finer qualities of foreign command a readier sale. A moderate trade is in progress in Harness stock at essentially unchanged figures. Morocco is in good request at full previous quotations. The export movement in Leather is moderate, the shipments being mostly to Liverpool, Hamburg, Bremen, and Stettin.

METALS—Copper has been quite active and quoted firmer since our last, with sales reported of 3,000,000 lbs. Lake, February to April delivery, inclusive, with some dealings reported as high as 25½c., wholly on speculation; quoted for early delivery at 24½c.@25c., with sales reported of 250,000 lbs.... Holders of Iron have been rather more confident in their views, though trade has been comparatively slow, and quotations, as a rule, without material change. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $41@$41 50; Glengarnock, $42 50@ $43; Coltness, $45@$46; Gartsherrie, $48; No. 1 American Pig at $35@$36; No. 2 do. at $20@$31; Forge, $29@$31; English Rails at $55@$60, gold; American Rails, at works, $62 50@$65; Old Rails, $40@$41; Wrought Scrap at $42 50@$45. Sales have been reported of 250 tons Glengarnock Pig, from dock, and 200 tons Wrought Scrap on private terms and 3,000 tons old Rails, deliverable at Cleveland, also on private terms.... Lead in fair demand and firmer; sales, 250 tons domestic reported on private terms. Foreign quoted at 7c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at 6¼c.@6⅝c., gold; Bar, 9¼c.; Sheet and Pipe, 10c.: Spelter has been inactive at 7⅜c.@7⅝c., gold, for foreign, and 8c.@11c. for domestic.... Pig-tin has been very dull, and quoted weak in price, with Straits quoted at 27¾c.@28c., gold; English at 26c., and Banca at 32c.@32½c., gold. Tin-plates have been held firmly, and have been in fair demand; sales, 500 bxs. assorted Charcoal at $10 50, and 1,000 bxs. ⅓ X do. at $10 87½, gold. We quote: Charcoal Plates at $10 50@$11; Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$10 12½; Coke, $8 25@$9; Coke Terne, $7@$8 75, gold, ₱ box.... Zinc quiet at about former prices.

MOLASSES—Inactive, but without further change; 140 bbls. New-Orleans sold, in lots, at 68c.@72c.

NAILS—Have been quoted nominally as before on a very tame movement in stock.

NAVAL STORES—Rather dull on the basis of $2 45 for Strained Resin, of which 1,200 bbls. were sold, and 48c. for Merchantable Spirits Turpentine, with 50 bbls. sold.

OIL-CAKE—Has been quiet, but held firmly. The week's receipts have been 3,718 pks.; exports to European ports, 2,055 pks. Western quoted at $43@$43 50, currency, ₱ ton.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, firm at 6¾c., with sales reported of 2,000 bbls., February, in equal weekly deliveries through the month.... Refined quiet; quoted, for early delivery, at 14½c.; sales, 2,500 bbls., first half of April, (vessel to be ready 1st of April,) at 15½c. High test stock quoted for early delivery at 15½c.... Case-oil and Naphtha unchanged; Philadelphia quotations as before; market quiet.

PROVISIONS—A fair demand has been noted for Pork at about former figures, with sales reported for early delivery of 500 bbls. New Western Mess at $16; 160 bbls. do., in lots, at $16 25@$16 37½, with Prime Mess and Extra Prime quoted as in our last. And for forward delivery, 1,000 bbls new Western Mess, deliverable Feb. 2, at $16, and 500 bbls. do., March, at $16 25.... Dressed Hogs firmer, with a good demand noted; City quoted at 7¾c.@8¼c., and Western at 7c.@7¾c.... Cut-meats in moderately active request, with sales reported of 60 bxs. Bellies, part 18 lbs., at 8¾c.; 22,000 lbs. do., in bulk, part 11 lbs., at 10c.; 100 bxs. Long-cut Hams, 16 lbs., at 12¼c.; 250 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders, February option, at 6½c.; 250 bxs. do., March, at 6⅝c., and sundry lots of City bulk stock, early delivery, at steady rates.... Bacon has been quoted firm, though not active. Sales 50 bxs. Short Clear at 8⅜c.; 50 bxs. Long Clear at 8⅝c., and 1,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear, February option, at 8⅝c ₱ lb.... Lard less sought after, yet quoted steady, with sales for early delivery, at $9 75 ₱ tierce. Western Steam, very inferior to strictly prime, at 8c.@9¾c.; 160 tcs. City do., at 9⅝c., and 500 tcs. Refined, within the range of 9½c.@ 10¼c., ₱ lb. And for forward delivery, 500 tcs. Western Steam, March options, part at 9⅞c., with February quoted at 9 11-16c.@9¾c., and April at 10 1-16c.... Beef unchanged; sales, 150 bbls., in lots.... Of Beef Hams, 220 bbls. sold, in lots, at $24@$25 75; market steady.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted.... The week's exports hence for European ports have been 1,942 tcs. and bbls. Pork, 1,337 tcs. Beef, 14,919 bxs. Bacon, 6,235 pks. Lard, 192 pks. Butter, and 11,600 bxs. Cheese.

SEED—Quiet, as a rule; 150 bags choice Clover reported sold at 9⅜c., showing rather more steadiness. Other quotations unaltered.

SKINS—Deer have been inactive and somewhat nominal in price, within the previous range; receipts, 119 bales; sales, 4,500 lbs. Honduras, and 3,000 lbs. Central American, on private terms. Goat firm and wanted; receipts, 18 bales; sales, 82 bales Calcutta, 300 bales Mexican, and 27 bales Payta, on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw have been quite moderately sought after and quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. lower, with fair refining at 7⅝c.; good do. at 7⅞c., and prime do. at 8c. Sales embrace 766 hhds., 515 bxs., and 123 bags, of which were 516 hhds. and 248 pks. Centrifugal at 8 9-16c.@ 8⅞c.; 250 hhds. new crop Muscovado at 7⅜c.@7⅝c.; and 400 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c. ₱ lb.... Refined less inquired for, with Hard quoted at 10½c., and others as before.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow firm and in good demand; sales equal to 165,000 lbs. good to strictly prime within the range of 7⅝c.@7⅞c.; Of Stearine 62,000 lbs. of very inferior to good sold at 7c.@9½c., with prime quoted at 9¾c.... The week's exports of Tallow were 2,273 pks.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1; sales, 100 bbls. for next week's delivery at this rate. Of Alcohol 50 bbls. sold at 99½c. ₱ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been very quiet to-day, with rates quoted comparatively steady. Grain offered on berth quite sparingly. Vessels suited to the Petroleum trade scarce.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last, have been, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at ⅜d.; 1,000 bales do. (through freight) at 7-16d. ₱ lb.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 12¾d. ₱ bushel; 375 bags Oil-cake on private terms.... For London, by steam, 600 bbls. Flour (to complete cargo by an outside vessel) at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 350 pks. Provisions, part at 50s. ₱ ton, and 2,000 Staves on private terms.... For Bristol, by steam, 150 bxs. Bacon at 55s.; 40 hhds. Tobacco at 50s. ₱ ton.... For Cardiff, by steam, 100 bbls. Pork at 7s. ₱ bbl.... For Havre, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 24c. ₱ bushel; 100 tons Lard, Bacon, and Tallow at ⅝c. ₱ lb.... For the Continent, direct, an Austrian bark, 391 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters Grain at 8s. 9d. ₱ quarter.... For Bremen, by steam, 400 bales Cotton at ⅞c. ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour at 5s. ₱ bbl.; 1,800 bushels Corn at 10s. ₱ quarter; 100 bags Clover-seed, 200 pks. Leather, and 150 pks. Merchandise on private terms; 750 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 55s. for hhds. and 30s. for bxs., and 600 bxs. Bacon at 60s. ₱ ton.... For Barbados, a brig, about 220 tons, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, at 60c. ₱ bbl.... For Trinidad, P. S., a schooner, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on the basis of 70c. ₱ bbl.... For Havana, a schooner, hence and back, reported at $6 25 and $4 12½.... For the Windward, a brig, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, privileges including two ports, at 55c. and 65c. ₱ bbl.... For the north side of Cuba, a bark, and six brigs, reported from Philadelphia and back, within the range of $6 25@$6 87½ and $4 37½@$5 25.... For ports north of Hatteras, a British schoooner, with Melado and Molasses, reported from Cardenas, at $6 75 and $4 50; an American schooner, with Sugar, from Carbarien, at $7, and an American brig, 400 tons, with Molasses, from Matanzas, at $4 50.... For Philadelphia, a brig, with Molasses, from Matanzas, reported at $4 50.... For New-York, an American brig, 243 tons, and a British brig, 167 tons, and a British schooner, 148 tons, with Sugar and Melado, reported from Cardenas, at $7 and $6 50; an American brig, 283 tons, reported from Caibarien, at $6 37½; a British brig, with Sugar, from Matanzas, at $7; and a brig, with lumber, from Jacksonville, at $9, with option of a Sound port at $9 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, $1 24; No. 2 Spring, $1 22⅞, cash or February; $1 25⅝, March. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 58c., cash or February; 59¼c., March; 65c., May; No. 2 Mixed, new, 51½c.@53c.; Rejected, old, 53½c.@54¼c.; new, 49½c.@50c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 42¼c., cash; 43¼c., March; Rejected, 39c.@40c. Rye steady; No. 2, fresh, 81c.@82c. Barley excited; prices higher; No. 2 Fall, in car lots, $1 95@$2 05; No. 3 Spring, $1 62@$1 70, closing at the outside figures. Dressed Hogs in good demand at $6 60. Mess Pork in fair demand and higher at $14 40, cash or February; $14 85, March. Lard in fair demand and firm at $9 30, cash; $9 55, March. Bacon steady; Shoulders, $5 60; Short Rib Middles, $7 75; Short Clear Middles, $8, all loose, on the spot; seller March, Shoulders, $6; Short Rib Middles, $8 12½; Short Clear Middles, $8 25. Whisky firm at 97c. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 121,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, 15,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 20,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Jan. 31.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—10,100 bbls. Flour, 25,791 bushels Wheat, 41,900 bushels Corn, 33,300 bushels Oats, 12,100 bushels Barley. Rail shipments from city elevators—6,445 bushels Wheat. Flour steady; Western-ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat dull; sales 3,500 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 45@$1 46; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 52@$1 54; do. No. 2 do., $1 45@$1 46; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 45; Red Winter, $1 55; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn quiet; sales, in small lots, Old at 79c.; 4,000 bushels New, on the track, at 72c.@73c. Barley strong and in good request; sales 1,000 bushels Western at $1 75; Canada held at $1 75@$1 85. Barley-malt firm; Western, $1 70@$1 90; Canada, $1 85@$2. Rye nominal at $1 05. Provisions—Mess Pork, $16@$16 50; Short-cuts, $16@$16 50; Hams, $12@$12 50; Shoulders, $9 @$9 25; Breakfast Bacon, $9 50@$10; Dried Beef, $10; Smoked Tongues, $6 ₱ dozen; Lard, 9½c.@9¾c., in tierces; 10c.@10¼c., in kegs. Dressed Hogs, $7 50 @$8.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—Flour dull. Wheat—Spring dull and lower at $1 24@$1 25 for No. 2 Spring; Winter firm but slow at $1 67 for No. 2 Red Winter. Corn slow at 61c. for No. 2 Mixed at east side, on track; 60¾c., February. Barley firm; advancing tendency; sales of Fair Minnesota at $1 75. Rye firm at 85c.@ 85½c. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork firm at $15@ $15 25. Green Meats firm at 5½c. for Shoulders; 7½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¾c. for Clear Sides. Dry-salted Meats firm; more doing for futures; sales of Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides at Quincy at 6c.@8c., March; Clear Sides, 8c., February. Bacon strong at 7½c. for Shoulders; 9c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¼c. for Clear Sides. Lard firm at 8¾c., spot. Live Hogs firm at $4 90 for shipping; $5 30@$5 50 for Packing. Cattle steady and unchanged; choice Natives wanted. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat; 10,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 1,000 Hogs.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; sales No. 1 Spring at $1 24; No. 2 at $1 22½, cash; $1 25, March; $1 28, April. Oats in good demand; sales No. 2 at 40½c. Corn dull and unchanged; sales No. 2 Mixed at 58c. Rye firm and in fair demand; sales No. 1 at 77½c. Barley excited; prices higher; sales No. 2 Spring at $1 85; No. 3 Spring at $1 60. Pork sold at $14 50@$14 75, cash and February. Hams in pickle firmer at 9½c.@10½c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders sold at 5¾c.@6c. for loose; boxed Middles nominal at 8c.@8⅜c. Lard firm; sales of Kettle at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Steam, 9⅝c. Hogs sold at $5 25@$6 30. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 Hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—Flour dull and no inquiry. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania Red, $1 76@$1 78; Ohio and Indiana, $1 60@$1 65. Corn steady; Southern White, 80c.@83c.; do. Yellow, 76c.; Mixed Western weak, 76c.@77c. Oats dull; Southern and Western, 53c.@55c. Rye quiet, but firm at 98c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet, but firm. Mess Pork, $16 50. Bulk Meats nominal; Shoulders, 6⅞c.@7c; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅜c.@8¾c., in car lots, loose. Bacon active; jobbing demand; Shoulders, 8c; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.@9½c. Hams unchanged. Lard, 9c.@9¼c. Western Butter strong; receipts light; fair to fancy Roll, 31c.@36c.; good to fancy tub, 33c.@40c. Coffee dull and nominal, at 26c.@28¼c. Whisky firm at $1 02@$1 03.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 31.—Flour quiet; sales, Family at $7 15@$7 40. Wheat quiet at $1 45@$1 52. Corn quiet at 59c.@60c. Oats quiet at 45c.@53c. Rye firm at 95c. Barley firm and higher; sales, choice at $1 35@$1 37. Pork nominally unchanged at $15 25@ $15 50. Lard quiet and steady; sales, Steam at 9c.@ 9⅛c.; Kettle, 9¼c. Bulk Meats quiet and steady; Shoulders sold at 6⅛c.@6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides at 8c.; Clear Sides at 8⅜c.@8¼c. Bacon quiet and steady; sales, Shoulders, at 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅞c.@ 9c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Live Hogs quiet but firm; sales of Light at $5 50@$5 70; Heavy at $5 85@$6. Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 1,400 head. Whisky quiet but firm at 95c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—Corn firmer; White Mixed, 73c.; White, 74c.@75c. Bran dull and lower at $1. Pork—Better demand and firmer; Mess, $16 50. Molasses—Receipts small and of poor quality; demand only for good; sales of prime Fermenting at 50c. Reboiled Cistern Bottom, 58c. Corn-meal firmer at $3 30 @$3 40. The Price Current gives the following stocks on hand to-day: Pork, 7,029 bbls.; Lard, 3,052 kegs, 1,256 tcs.; Bacon, 691 cks.; Hams, sugar-cured, 725 tcs.; plain, 82 tcs.; Dry-salt Meats, 956 cks.; Flour, 79,635 bbls.; Corn-meal, 5,717 bbls. Gold, 111¼. Sight Drafts on New-York, ¼ ₱ cent. discount. Sterling Bank, 5.35@5.36.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 31.—Flour steady. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales, No. 1 White Michigan at $1 58; Amber Michigan, $1 49@$1 49½; No. 1 Red at $1 55; No. 2 Red at $1 46. Corn quiet; sales, High Mixed at 66½c., cash and February; 67½c., March; 70c., May; 71c., June; New, 62⅜c.; Low Mixed New at 61¼c.@61½c.; no grade New at 61¼c. Oats dull and nominal. Dressed Hogs sold at $6 75@$6 80. Seeds—Clover sold at $5 15; Mammoth, $5 90. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Jan. 31—Evening.—Flour steady; sales 1,100 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter, $9 50 for White Winter, $10 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 60. Corn steady at 80c. Oats dull; sales one car State, at 51c. on the track. Barley firm; sales 5,000 bushels Canada, at $2. Corn-meal, $1 65, bolted; $1 60, unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $23@$24; Middlings, $25@$26 ₱ ton. Railroad freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—Flax-seed firm at $2 25. Clover-seed offered freely at $8@$9 50. Timothy commands $3 50. Flour firm; Superfine, $5 75; Extra, $6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 50 @$8; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $8@$8 25; high grades, $8¾@$10 50. Wheat dull; Red, $1 65; Amber, $1 78; White Spring, $1 65. Rye wanted at 96c. Corn dull; new Yellow, 79c.@81c.; old, 85c.; new Western Mixed, 78c.; White, 87c. Oats dull; White, 55c.@60c. Petroleum held firmly; Crude, 10½c.; Refined, 14c.@14½c. Whisky scarce; held at $1 02 for Western, in iron.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet at 7½c.@73c. Provisions quiet, but firmer. Pork sold at $15 25@$15 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders sold at 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8½c. Bacon—Shoulders sold at 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides at 9¼c.; Clear Sides at 9⅜c. Hams—Sugar-cured sold at 12¼c.@12½c. Lard—Sales, Tierce at 9½c.@9¾c.; Keg at 10¼c.@ 10½c. Whisky quiet at 94½c.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Wheat quiet. Rye held higher, but without sales. Corn steady. Barley moves off freely at full price; sales 9,100 bushels Bay Quinte, in store, at $2 25, and other sales were made on private terms. Sales one car Barley-malt, made in Chicago, at $1 80. Oats steady and in moderate demand. Sales one car No. 1 Western at 59c.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 927 head; market dull and nothing doing in shipping grades, for which prices were weak; a few lots Stockers sold at $3 25@$4 25. Cows, $3@$3 50; shipments, 1,900 head. Hogs—Receipts, 6,428 head; market fairly active and firm for good, at a range of $5 15@$5 80 for fair to extra; shipments, 10,400 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200 head; market quiet, firm, and unchanged.

DETROIT, Jan. 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 63; No. 1 White, $1 57; No. 2 do., $1 47. Corn dull and lower at 65c. Oats in good demand at 47c. Clover-seed, $5 10. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Corn.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 31.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm and better demand; sales of old Mixed at 71c.@72c.; new, 67c.@68c. Oats quiet and steady at 50. for No. 1 State; 51c. for White; new, 48c. Petroleum—An advancing tendency; prices firm and unchanged.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 31.—Printing Cloths—Market steady; Extra 64 squares are held at full 6c.; Standards, 5⅞c.; low grades and seconds, 5¾c.; 56x60's are scarce at 5¼c. Sales of the past week, 60,000 pieces.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 31.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 43½c. Resin quiet and nominal at $2 15 for Strained. Crude Turpentine dull at $2 15 for Hard; $3 15 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 45.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn active at 75c. Oats dull at 59c.@60c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.@8¾c. Lard unchanged and quiet.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—Cotton quiet and nominally unchanged; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 8,697 bales; gross, 9,109 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,299 bales; to France, 1,628 bales; coastwise, 790 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 4,000 bales; stock, 300,083 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 31.—Cotton quiet, in fair demand; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; Middling, 15⅜c.; net receipts, 2,819 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,558 bales; coastwise, 81 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 118,116 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31.—Cotton dull and nominal, Middling, 15c.@15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 2,326 bales; sales, 600 bales; exports coastwise, 593 bales; stock, 59,188 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 31.—Cotton quiet and weak; Middling, 15c.@15¼c.; net receipts, 3,407 bales; exports coastwise, 2,551 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 71,890 bales.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 31.—Cotton quiet and nominal; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 156 bales; exports coastwise, 646 bales; sales, 2 bales; stock, 3,647 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 31.—Cotton quiet, but steady; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 2,763 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,603 bales; sales, 1,024 bales; stock, 99,887 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The transactions in Wool have been very heavy the past week, the total sales amounting to 1,755,350 lbs., of which 1,230,350 lbs. were Domestic; but for so large a business there has been very little excitement, and holders have found no difficulty in selling round lots at current rates. There is no change in prices for Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Michigan. A good healthy tone pervades the market for desirable Fleece Wool, and there is a confident feeling that prices are as low now as they are likely to be for some months to come. The sales during the week have been principally to manufacturers. Pulled Wools continue to attract considerable attention, but the business in California falls short of some previous weeks. Fall Wool is now coming forward quite freely, but receivers find it a difficult article to place at a satisfactory price. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, Medium, Extra, and Double Extra, at 51c.@56c.; Michigan, 50c.@52½c.; Wisconsin, Western, and New-York, 48c.@51c.; Combing Fleeces, 55c.@ 58c.; Tub, 56c.@70c.; Scoured, 50c.@$1; Oregon, 42½c.; Superfine and Extra Pulled, 40c.@53c.; Fall California, 25c.@30c.; Spring California, 27c.@30c.; Noils, 40c.@42c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 31—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛@92¼; for the account for March, 92⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 45¼@45½; do. preferred, 70. New-York Central, 95. United States 5-20 Bonds, 98 for the issue of 1862.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 45½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 12½c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £6,000. Erie Railway Shares, 45½@45¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7¾d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is flat; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,700 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary shipped, February and March, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 45s. ₱ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7 13-16d.; sales, on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 8 1-16d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 31.—Petroleum, 32f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Jan. 31.—Sugar—Demand active and prices advanced; stock in warehouses at Matanzas and Havana, 74,000 bxs. and 22,500 hhds.; receipts of the week at the same places, 35,500 bxs. and 7,400 hhds.; exports of the week from the same places, 19,000 bxs. and 2,200 hhds., including 6,500 bxs. and all the hhds. for the United States; Nos. 10 to 12 D. S., 13½@15 reals per arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 D. S., 16@20 reals per arroba; Molasses Sugar, Nos. 8 to 10, 9¾@10 reals per arroba; Muscovado Sugar, inferior to common, 10½@10¾ reals per arroba; fair to good Refining, 12@12½ reals ₱ arroba; Grocery Grades, 15¼@15¾ reals ₱ arroba. Molasses nominal; Clayed, 8 reals ₱ keg; Muscovado, 8 reals ₱ keg. Bacon dull at $24@$25 ₱ cwt. Butter in fair demand. Flour quiet at $23@$25 50 ₱ bbl. for American. Hams—American Sugar-cured quiet at $30@$32 ₱ quintal. Lard, in kegs, dull at $24 50@$24 75 ₱ quintal. Potatoes dull at $6@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Tallow in fair demand at $21 @$22 ₱ quintal. Wax nominal. Honey in fair demand. Onions firm at $8 50@$9 ₱ bbl. Naval Stores firm. Coal-oil, in tins, easier, at 6 reals ₱ gallon. Empty Hogsheads dull. Lumber quiet; White Pine, $45@$49 ₱ M.; Pitch Pine, $45 ₱ M. Shooks—Box dull at 16@ 17 reals. Sugar Hogsheads quiet at 44 reals. Molasses Hogsheads quiet at 30@32 reals. Hoops—Long-shaved dull at $103@$120 ₱ M. Freights quiet; ₱ box of Sugar loading at Havana for the United States, $1 25; ₱ hhd. of do. loading at do. for do., $7; ₱ hhd. of do. from ports on the north coast of Cuba for do., $6; ₱ hhd. of Molasses from ports on the north coast of Cuba for the United States, $3 75@$4; to Falmouth and orders, loading at Havana, 52s. 6d.@55s.; do., loading at other ports on the north coast of Cuba, 60s.@ 65s. Exchange irregular; on the United States, 60 days Currency, 67@69 ₱ cent. premium; do., Short Sight Currency, 71@73 ₱ cent. premium; on London, 112 ₱ cent. premium.

A SON CHEATS HIS MOTHER.

Henry Schwitzer, aged fifty-one, a German gardener, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice Semler on complaint of his mother, Mrs. Catharina Schwitzer, who charged him with obtaining money on false pretenses. Mrs. Schwitzer has an account in the Brooklyn Savings Bank, and in order to have the interest of $1,000, which she had on deposit there, placed to her credit she went to the bank, taking her son with her to act as interpreter, as she speaks no English. Instead of having the amount transferred to her account she charges that he had the whole sum, principal and interest, placed in his own name. He afterward withdrew it all, and his mother discovering what he had done caused his arrest.

AUCTION SALES.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ART SALE ORIGINAL PAINTINGS
FIRST IMPORTANT PICTURE SALE OF THE SEASON,
NEARLY EVERY PICTURE ADMITTED TO THIS COLLECTION
is of the very highest class, and
EVERY PICTURE IS GUARANTEED ORIGINAL,
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT GALLERY OF
ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, NO. 37 NASSAU ST
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AND WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, FEB. 4 AND 5,
AT 12 O'CLOCK EACH DAY.

Catalogue includes:
"FOREST OF FONTAINEBLEAU," by G. N. Diaz, Paris; his latest and most important work.
"CREAM OF MY CELLAR," by David Col, in his most exquisite and happiest vein.
"PAUL AND VIRGINIA AT THE FOUNTAIN," by Karl Oomes, pronounced his chef d'ouvre.
"CHARLES V. AND BARBARA BLOMBURG," a superb historical picture, by Franstadt, of Antwerp.
"PET GOAT," by Debrial, of Brussels.
"KIND BOY OF MT. ST. BERNARD," by Louis La Salle, Paris.
"SINGING SCHOOL," by Damschwelder, of Amsterdam.

Also.
"EARLY MORNING IN CALIFORNIA," by Albert Bierstadt. A most charming picture, and pronounced by the artist one of his happiest and most truthful efforts.
"SAND HILL CAVES ON THE PRAIRIES," by Wm. H. Beard, of New-York.
"LAKE SCENE," by J. W. Casilear.
"AUTUMN LANDSCAPE," by J. F. Cropsey.
"DON'T BE ANGRY," by J. G. Brown, of New-York.
"LANDSCAPE," by William Hart, of New-York.
"LANDSCAPE AND CASCADE," by David Johnson.
And others.

This is the finest and most costly collection that has been offered during the season. They have all been selected with the utmost care by one of our experienced and most successful connoisseurs, and every picture will be strictly guaranteed as original.

The above is the first of the series of these high class picture sales that will be given at our gallery this season, and will be sold at auction on
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Feb. 4 and 5,
commencing each day at 12 o'clock.
ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARY L. WINGERT, alleged bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order of the court in the above-entitled matter, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction the personal property of the said Mary L. Wingert, alleged bankrupt, consisting of dry goods, &c., at the store, No. 660 Tenth avenue, at 12 o'clock M., on Monday, the 9th day of February, 1874, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers.—Dated Jan. 29, 1874.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, Southern District of New-York.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A CERTAIN indenture of mortgage foreclosed, I will sell, at public auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, at 11 o'clock, on the premises north side of 44th st., between 1st and 2d avs., the entire machinery, fixtures, and stock of a lager-beer brewery, steam engine, boiler, 2 copper boilers, casks, malt mill, patent cooler, assorted barrels, stock, &c.; also, 5 horses, 3 wagons, harness, &c. Sale positive.

HENRY DREHER, Attorney for Mortgagee.
HENRY DREHER & SON, Auctioneer's office, No. 172 East Houston st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate of the late firm of KOEHLER & CO., packing-box manufacturers, will sell at public auction, by Daniel A. Mathews, auctioneer, at No. 74 Wooster street, in New-York City, on the 13th day of February, 1874, at 11 o'clock, A. M.:

One Schenck planing-machine, two swing cross-cut saws, three rip-saws, one hand matching-machine, two wrenches, and lot of shafting.

H. C. LOCKWOOD, Assignee.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1874.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, will sell at auction on MONDAY and following days, at 4 P. M., a valuable Library of many rare books relating to American history, and a large collection of English literature, Belles Lettres, Facetiæ, &c., &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Feb. 2, at 12:30 o'clock, within their store: Fresh Valencia, Palermo, and Messina Oranges and Lemons, balance cargo steam-ship Alexandria. Can be seen on Pier No. 21 North River.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Desks, Seats, and other furniture required for the new school building on Lexington av., between 68th and 69th sts.

Also, at the same time and place, sealed proposals will be received for the steam-heating apparatus, for said school building.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

JAMES W. FARR,
J. CROSBY BROWN,
ALBERT KLAMROTH,
R. W. TOWNSEND,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
Committee on Normal Schools.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING TEN (10) DREDGING MACHINE MUD-SCOWS.

Sealed proposals for building ten (10) dredging machine mud-scows will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 12 o'clock noon of Feb. 9, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Board of Health, and that permission has been granted by said board to remove all remains of persons now buried in the grounds or deposited in the vaults of the First Presbyterian Church, located between 1st and 2d sts. and between 1st and 2d avs. in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York.

Permission has also been given to have said remains removed to such cemetery or cemeteries as may be designated by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward.

If any of the relations or friends of the deceased persons, above referred to, desire to remove the remains, or desire to have the removal effected in any special manner (at their own cost) they are requested to notify the undersigned, within thirty days from the date of this advertisement.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

LAW. D. KIERNAN,
Clerk of the Board of Education,
Corner of Grand and Elm sts.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 2, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—FOLLINE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. — FEMME DE FEU—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE, OPERATIC AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE GOOD FOR NOTHING, &c. The Fokes Troupe.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—COLLEEN BAWN—VARIETIES—Miss Nully Pieris, Mr. White, Mr. Hart, Mr. Harrigan.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—Curiosities. Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES—PAINTINGS.

STEINWAY HALL.—READINGS by Miss Charlotte Cushman.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 303 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

The debate in the Senate on the state of affairs in Louisiana will doubtless be followed with great interest this week by the public. It promises to be one of the few discussions nowadays which are really worthy of the closest attention from all classes of the community. Senator CARPENTER'S speech was an animated appeal for Congressional interference, and it is a pity that he has not allowed it to appear in the *Congressional Record*, so that it would be possible to examine its statements more carefully than we can do through the medium of a mere summary or outline sent by telegraph. This plan of keeping speeches back for "revision" is a very bad one for the public, and not a good one for speakers, if they only knew it. Too often the printed speech contains not what a man really did say, but what he wishes he had said a week or two after the actual delivery of his speech. Senator CARPENTER seems to be so indifferent to the honors of speech-making that we should have thought he might have left himself in the hands of the short-hand writers on this occasion. If the reporters of the *Record* are not to be trusted to take down a speech faithfully, what is the good of wasting the tax-payers' money on that publication?

The summaries of Mr. CARPENTER'S remarks do not enable us to follow his arguments very clearly. He seems to have contended, however, that a new election should be ordered in Louisiana, and he justified the proposed interference of Congress upon the ground that the Constitution declared that "every State should have a republican form of government." The quotation is not exact, and Mr. CARPENTER'S inferences are rather broad. After an election in any State, the defeated party may say, "We have not a republican form of government here; we have been overcome by fraud and violence," and it may go on to call for the interference of Congress. The Republican Party of New-York State might have done that, for instance, after the election of 1868, when the late JOHN A. GRISWOLD was unquestionably elected Governor, but was cheated by a notoriously forged vote. The two cases are not parallel, but they bear a very strong resemblance to each other in many important respects. The power of Congress to order new elections in a State, even if it can be said to exist in the absence of revolutionary disturbances, upon a strict construction of the Constitution, should certainly be most sparingly exercised. Louisiana may call for aid from Washington this year—at a future day it may become the practice for every defeated party to fly to the same resource. Pray what position do the Democrats, as a body, intend to take on this question?

At the risk of stirring up strife, we must be allowed to say that thus far we have seen no great signs of that "new life" in the Democratic Party which some of its organs profess to have discovered. If it has a "policy," it certainly conceals it very successfully. On financial questions it is much divided, and the leaders seem afraid to declare themselves in a definite way, for fear of injuring themselves in the West on the one hand, or in the East on the other. Democrats have contributed very little to the discussion of public affairs thus far in the session. Mr. MCCREERY made rather a clever speech about Louisiana, and it would be interesting to know what the old-fashioned States-rights members of his party think of his opinions. Upon the whole, the Democrats are doing nothing to strengthen themselves with the people, for they are leaving even the discussion of most questions of the day to the Republicans. We do not see exactly where the Democratic "reaction" comes in.

It is satisfactory to find that in one of the City departments, at least, the working expenses have very greatly diminished, as a result of the Reform movement. The Department of Taxes and Assessments, under the management of Messrs. ANDREWS and WHEELER, can make a return which will be received with pleasure by the people. In 1873, the expenses were $34,000 less than they were in 1871; in 1874, they are estimated at $65,000 less—a very good saving to make in one department. The Tax Commissioners have evidently done well, and great credit is due to Messrs. WHEELER and ANDREWS.

We asked the other day why so long a time was consumed in transferring City bonds from one purchaser to another. The reply we have received amounts to this: "The process of preparing, registering, signing by the Controller, countersigning by the Mayor, and final signing and sealing by the Clerk of the Common Council, ordinarily requires three or four days, which, considering the magnitude of the transactions in City securities, amounting to over $30,000,000 since Nov. 1 last, by no means indicates want of dispatch or system. The security of the bonds and stocks during this process is assured to their holder by the fact that they stand to his credit on the books of the department from the time transfer is made to him, whether the certificate is taken up or not." We hope this will be satisfactory to the purchaser of the bonds who appealed to us in regard to the delay.

The elections in England are not beginning favorably for Mr. GLADSTONE. Whether the people are disgusted with the trick he has played in bringing about a sudden dissolution, or whether they have had enough of him and his party for the present, certain it is that they are giving him very left-handed encouragement just now. According to our cable dispatches this morning, the Conservatives have gained eight seats in as many different boroughs—rather an ominous beginning for the other party. One of the most significant facts is the return of a Conservative for Chatham, where, as *Dod* truly says, "the dock-yard and other Government establishments give the Minister of the day considerable influence over the elections." The dock-yard towns are usually considered safe for the Ministry of the day. Yet the opposition candidate has been elected in Chatham by a majority of 669. At the last election, he was defeated by 184. We thus have a change of 853 votes in a registered constituency (last election) of 4,970. There is no knowing what may take place, for the elections are only just beginning; but thus far it looks very much as if the people of England had made up their minds to try a change of parties and Ministers.

THE FREE BANKING BILL.

The Committee of the House of Representatives on Banking and Currency reported last week a bill which is generally spoken of as a bill for free banking. It is not exactly that, but it is a bill so far establishing free banking, and so important in respect of several of its provisions, that it deserves careful consideration. The main purposes of the bill may be described in general terms as follows:

1. The bill abolishes the requirement of a reserve for circulation now imposed on the national banks, so that a bank now obliged to maintain a reserve equal to twenty-five per cent., or fifteen per cent. of its deposits and circulation combined, will, if this bill become a law, be obliged to keep a reserve of twenty-five per cent., or fifteen per cent. on its deposits alone. This provision would operate, as any one can see, to add to the greenbacks in circulation the amount new held as reserve for bank notes. How much this amount is, we do not know exactly. It is of less importance than it seems to be, however, in view of the subsequent provisions of the bill regarding redemption of bank notes. If the machinery devised for redemption works well, the greenbacks released would only take the place of bank notes presented for redemption, unless the condition of trade required the use of both. This, for the present, the condition of trade is not likely to do.

2. The bill repeals all provisions of law placing any restriction on the amount of notes for circulation, the intent being that any bank which deposits in the United States Treasury the requisite bonds, as security for circulating notes, may issue any amount for which it is willing to furnish such security.

3. To prevent an abuse of this privilege, and to make it possible to hold the banks to a real responsibility for their issues, the bill provides that an amount equal to five per cent. of its circulation shall be deposited in United States notes by each bank in the Treasury, and from this deposit the Treasury is required to redeem any bank notes that may be presented to it, assorted or unassorted, in sums of $1,000, or any multiple thereof. The notes thus redeemed are to be charged to each bank, which is required in its turn to replace them with United States notes. The object of this provision is to avoid the obstacle to redemption now created by the expense and labor of assorting the notes of the various banks. This obstacle has proved, in practice, a very serious one. The notes cannot now be redeemed without assorting, and the cost of assortment and subsequent presentation at the counters of the several banks has operated to keep notes in circulation for far longer periods than would otherwise be the case. It is believed by the committee that assortment and redemption can be effected, at the least possible expense, through the agency of the United States Treasury, and this expense, whatever it may prove to be, is to be reimbursed by the banks.

4. The bill repeals all provisions of law by which banks are allowed to keep their reserves elsewhere than in their own vaults. By a proviso attached to the act of June 3, 1864, the banks outside of some sixteen cities, which banks are required to maintain a reserve of only fifteen per cent., are allowed to keep in those cities three-fifths of this reserve, or nine per cent. of their circulation and deposits. As by one of the provisions of the present bill, already noticed, all banks are relieved from maintaining a reserve in circulation, the effect of the clause now described is to keep in their own vaults an amount of greenbacks equal to nine per cent. of the deposits of banks outside the sixteen cities named. This is to be considered, obviously, in estimating the effect of the bill, if passed, in adding to the amount of greenbacks in circulation. In the opinions of good judges the restriction here imposed would tie up as large an amount of legal tenders as the previous provision would release.

5. The bill includes the plan for resumption of specie payments, which we have already briefly described as that added to the bill on the motion of Hon. Mr. PHELPS, of New-Jersey. As this portion of the bill is more important in its aim than any other, we give it in full:

> "The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue at the beginning of each and every month from and including July, 1874, $2,000,000 of United States notes not bearing interest, payable in gold ten years after date, of such denominations as he shall deem it expedient, not less than $10 each, in exchange for or as a substitute for the same amount of United States notes now in circulation, which shall be canceled and destroyed and not reissued, and any excess of gold in or hereafter coming into the Treasury of the United States after payment of interest upon the public debt and supplying any deficiency in the revenues provided to meet the current expenses of the Government shall hereafter be retained as a reserve for the redemption of such notes."

The chief merit of this plan is that it recognizes the obligation of the Government to pay the outstanding United States notes, and that it makes a beginning of paying them. The notes which are once redeemed under this bill are to be canceled and destroyed, and it will not be possible for the limit of notes outstanding to be extended without an explicit act of Congress. Such an act would have to be passed in full view of the nature of the procedure. There could be no pretense of "reissue," no chance to regard the notes once paid as a "reserve." The bill directs that the notes shall be treated in the only way that common sense and strict honor allow them to be treated, that is to pay them and destroy them. It is worthy of notice also that these gold notes would add slightly to the elasticity of the currency. When money is cheap this portion of the currency would be kept in preference to any other. When money is dear it would be released again.

The above analysis gives, as we believe, a fair idea of the objects and probable operation of the bill of the Banking and Currency Committee. The principle on which the bill, so far as it goes, is based, we believe to be a sound one, and the introduction of the measure with the indorsement of a prominent committee is encouraging. That the Government should proceed to take measures to pay off its current notes we have no doubt; and we have as little doubt that we can have a safe and sufficient currency for the transaction of business, guaranteed by the United States on security of United States bonds, but furnished by the banks in such quantities as may be required and readily redeemed. Gradual resumption and free bank circulation have long seemed to us the two ends which Congress should steadily keep in view.

BUSINESS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

While the Legislature persists in its present course, it is useless to expect a short or very creditable session. It is true that little has yet been done to which exception can be taken, but there are indications that this is only due to the fact that little of anything has been done. The Senate has passed the constitutional amendments, after mutilating some of them in a way which gives rise to grave doubts of their validity; but aside from this legislation, hardly anything of general interest or importance has been considered by either House. In the Assembly, the time has been spent by the Republican majority chiefly in carrying grist to the Tammany mill, by the support given to such bills as that of Mr. DALY, vesting the direction of public works in the Common Council. And both Houses have steadily adhered to a vicious custom, handed down from their predecessors, in adjourning every Friday noon until the next Monday evening, thus practically wasting three business days in each week. The excuse that this protracted recess affords an opportunity for committee work, which could not be otherwise obtained, is entitled to no attention, for it is well known that the members leave Albany by the first train after the Friday adjournment, and that committee meetings are rarely if ever held during the interregnum. The first reform should be in this matter, and we hope it will be accomplished without delay.

There should also be much more attention given to committee work than heretofore. The place to dispose of objectionable bills most effectually is in committee, and we hope the complaisance or carelessness of members will not allow any more measures of this kind to be reported. The Common Council bill of Mr. DALY, which has passed the Assembly, should have been killed in committee, as it might easily have been if the members had taken pains to ascertain its true character. There are many bills which deserve the same fate. The cool proposal of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, to take all the profits of a rapid transit road which shall be built at the public cost, is another scheme which should never be allowed to encumber the files of the Assembly. The bill of the Emigration Commissioners increasing head money to two dollars should also be killed in committee, unless the members desire to drive this business out of the State. There have been a great many bills already introduced, which are said, in the slang of the lobby, to have "bones" in them, and every one of them should be reported adversely. The character of these bills can rarely be mistaken even by an inexperienced legislator, for they show too plainly that their purpose is to serve some corrupt end. We believe that the committees were constituted by Gov. ROBINSON and Speaker HUSTED in the interests of honest legislation, and if they fail to do their duty in this matter, it will be due to carelessness rather than corruption. But the result will be equally mischievous, and all possible precautions should be taken to avoid it.

It may be assumed from the experience of all recent years, that two-thirds of all the bills introduced during a session of the Legislature are such as ought not to pass. By killing all these in the committees, abundant time will be obtained to perfect all really essential legislation. When the necessary appropriation bills are passed, the constitutional amendments, including that for funding the canal debt, approved, and provision made for preventing any further invasion of the sinking funds, all the legislation of an important character will have been accomplished, with the exception of the laws required to redeem the promises made by the Republican Party in reference to the main canals of the State. There are some few measures of smaller importance which should receive favorable attention. There should be a law regulating the employment of factory children, and the pending bill for that purpose should pass. The murder law of last year ought to be amended so that we may not have a repetition of the Walworth farce; and the statutes of the State controlling the commitment of persons alleged to be insane are in such need of revision that the bill having that object in view should pass. So far as the business of the session has yet progressed, these few measures comprise about all of a general nature which should receive much attention. In regard to this City even less is required. We should have a comprehensive law for the protection of our harbor, and the bill amending the law in relation to assessments, providing that they shall not be vacated for any merely technical irregularities, should be passed. The law authorizing the foray of the Industrial Exhibition Company upon the City Treasury must be repealed. The street-cleaning business, which has been so shamefully mismanaged by the Police Commissioners, should be placed in the Health Department, where it properly belongs. Beyond these few things, there is little in the way of legislation that the City really needs. Least of all does it want any extensive meddling with the charter. Anything in this way would be certain to make bad worse, and our citizens are satisfied, under the circumstances, to let bad enough alone.

The Republicans in the Legislature should not forget that they are responsible for whatever is done. If the session is a long one, and fails to satisfy public opinion, they will be held accountable by the people of the State. They must be aware that the Republican Party of New-York cannot afford to assume any new burdens. The people demand economy and reform in the conduct of affairs, and if they become satisfied, from the course of the Legislature during the present session, that the Republican Party cannot or will not meet their wishes, they are certain to try the Democrats. The political future of the State, to a large extent, is in the hands of the Republican Senators and Assemblymen now in session at Albany. We hope they will so act that they will secure the ascendency of their party in New-York for many years to come.

THE CASTLE GARDEN DEFICIT.

We have already briefly expressed our reasons for objecting to the proposed increase of emigrant head money from $1 50 to $2, as contemplated in the bill introduced by Senator BOOTH. Further consideration has rather strengthened the opinion that the Commissioners of Emigration are unwise in asking for the increase, and that the Legislature will go counter to the true interests of the State in granting it. There can be no doubt whatever that there exists throughout the country a very strong feeling against the imposition of any emigrant tax at all. We have more than once been at pains to explain why we believe this feeling unjust and founded in error. But rightly or wrongly, such a feeling exists in the country at large, and in the West with especial strength. It has found expression in repeated efforts to supersede the State Commission by a Federal Bureau. It inspired in all the proceedings of the National Immigrant Convention, held some years ago at Indianapolis, a sentiment of pronounced and unanimous hostility to the State of New-York. It has elicited from successive meetings of the National Board of Trade resolutions denouncing capitation taxes. And only the other day, at the annual meeting of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association, the same feeling manifested itself in an expression of disapproval in regard to this proposed increase.

It is just because we have faith in the excellence and efficiency of the New-York system that we deprecate strongly any step which will put it in jeopardy. It is our business as journalists to note and record the drift of public opinion, irrespective of private belief or wishes. And we think there can be no doubt that that drift, in a large part of the community, sets strongly against any capitation tax, and in almost the entire country against any increase in the present rates. That opinion is certainly entitled to respect. It is at least injudicious to irritate and defy it at the present time by demanding a return to rates which, in deference to it, the Commissioners themselves, two or three years ago, voluntarily abandoned. Nor shall we consult our own interests in obliging the steam-ship companies to remove, as in the event of this addition to the head money they threaten to remove, their carrying trade to other ports. Perhaps it is only an idle threat. Perhaps they, too, would suffer by the change. At the same time, it is well to remember that it becomes a great State to be just in its dealings with all men, and our solicitude for the emigrant must not lead us into the error of oppressing those who enable the emigrant to get here. It is neither just nor wise to harass *unnecessarily*, as these frequent changes in the head money must harass, a great commercial interest merely because it is backed by foreign capital.

On the other hand, it is clear that the commission must have increased resources if it is to continue. The report of the board proclaims a deficit on the 1st of January of $66,000, which by the 1st of April they calculate will have reached $150,000. We are willing to believe for the present that this deficiency has occurred in spite of the most rigid economy, and that a continuance of that economy will not suffice to keep it within the figures named. But we believe also it may be made up in other ways than by an increase of the head money. Some of these ways we have already indicated. A very considerable saving could be at once effected by lessening the period during which the commission is responsible for the support and maintenance of emigrants after landing. Other possible changes in the law or in the manner of executing it we may consider hereafter. But the fittest and easiest way of meeting the present crisis would be for the Legislature to order the payment of a debt which for sixteen years past has been due from the State to the commutation fund. This is the interest accruing since 1858 on $150,000 of the Marine Hospital mortgage, which, up to the present time, the commission has steadily paid, for which successive Legislatures and every previous Administration has acknowledged the responsibility of the State. That accrued interest would now amount to nearly $170,000, a sum amply sufficient to tide the commission over its present financial difficulties. The justice of the debt has never been disputed, and its history will be found fully set forth in past reports of the Commissioners, who for years have been appealing in vain for its restitution. The payment of this sum would now relieve the State from the reproach of repudiating its just obligations, and satisfy all the present necessities of the case, without the injury which an increase of the head money would be likely to inflict on our commerce, and, as we are well assured, on the permanent influence and popularity of the commission itself.

WHAT TO EAT.

Absolute destitution in a city like New-York readily finds relief, where pride does not prevent the asking for it. There are here many charitable associations well organized and active, and whatever deficiency may have arisen from their lack of concert and systematic action seems likely to be remedied by the Central Committee which was some time since appointed, and whose efforts are already beginning to bear fruit. Great as must be the sufferings of the unemployed poor, few, we trust, will be allowed to want food at least. But the duties of benevolence do not end with furnishing food to all who are temporarily or permanently disabled from earning the means to procure it for themselves. Indeed, there is rather danger that there will be too much of this sort of benevolence than too little. It is so much easier to give a man a loaf of bread than to put him in the way of earning the price of a loaf, that too many good people are content with rendering a species of aid which satisfies the impulses of an unreflecting charity, and tends to make poverty continually poorer and more helpless.

In an interesting letter from Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN, a member of the Charity Organization Society in London, read before our own Charity Committee at its last meeting, this danger was referred to. It is doubtless the experience of all who have had to do with the subject that purely eleemosynary aid affords temporary relief at the expense of permanent degradation. Soup-kitchens make as many beggars as they feed. Unhappily, aid of this kind must be largely extended. To men who have neither food nor money to procure it, and for whom work cannot be obtained, food, it is plain, must be given if they are to be kept from starvation. But help may be afforded in other ways very much more beneficial to the recipient, and free from the fatal taint of alms. For example, there is among our poorer classes a most woful ignorance on the subject of choosing and preparing food so as to secure the greatest amount of nutriment at the least cost. Families living, perhaps, on three or four dollars a week—if that can be called living which is simply a more gradual process of starvation—waste half their income on such articles as potatoes and turnips, which furnish next to no nutriment, and tea of a sort which, if not exactly poisonous, is, at least, utterly useless as a strength-giver. Oat-meal porridge would furnish infinitely better and more wholesome sustenance at half the price. Some time ago, a culinary school was established in London, where daily lectures were given on the preparation of various cheap and wholesome dishes, illustrated by practical examples. A similar enterprise here might not be unattended with benefit. Good, at least, would be done if the visitors of charitable organizations would make it their business to inquire into the kind of food made use of by the poor, and give such hints as occasion required. Tables might also be prepared for distribution, setting forth the properties and values of different varieties of food. Men, of course, unless impelled by extreme hunger, cannot be forced to eat one thing rather than another, and men who buy and pay for their own dinners are apt to choose what they like rather than what is best for them. But even that sort of prejudice would yield in time to a steady and systematic effort at spreading enlightenment. Once having learned how to be well fed for half the money it formerly cost him to be ill fed, no man, however prejudiced in favor of unwholesome diet, is likely to recur to it for the sake of his prejudice.

It is well to feed the unemployed and deserving poor until they can get the means of feeding themselves. But the benefit to all concerned would be vastly greater and more enduring if all persons of straightened means could be taught the art of economizing food, which the French understand so well, and our own people, as a rule, so ill.

A GROWING PARTY.

The Whig Government seems recently to have lost all its influence in Ireland, notwithstanding the measures which it has passed for the avowed object of conciliating the Roman Catholics. Previous to Mr. GLADSTONE'S administration, the Whigs usually had two of their Irish law officers in Parliament, but for the past three or four years the Government has been unable to obtain a seat for either the Attorney or the Solicitor General. This indicates a strong anti-Whig opposition on the part of the people, and the approaching election may prove that there are now but two parties in Ireland—the Home Rulers and the Conservatives. Recent events in England point to a strong Conservative reaction, even in what has been known as "Liberal" strongholds; and many seats hitherto held by Whigs will no doubt be transferred to their opponents.

Hitherto the Irish members usually stood in the proportion of nearly two to one in favor of the Whig Administration, but, at the approaching election, it is safe to say that this proportion will be greatly altered. The great majority of the present "Liberal" members must make way for new men pledged to Home Rule principles; but many candidates, who are nothing but Whigs at heart, of course will adopt the popular cry of Home Rule, and it is possible that a few of this class may be returned, who will not be very warm advocates of Home Rule, and who will, on important divisions, be found voting with the Minister. The supporters of Home Rule believe they can return seventy out of the 103 members. The ballot, no doubt, has conferred great powers on the Irish rural voters, who hitherto have been driven to the polls like sheep, either by the landlord on the one hand or the priest on the other. There will be but little diminution in the number of Conservatives, who will probably be able to elect thirty members, so that Mr. GLADSTONE'S outlook in Ireland is a very poor one indeed.

The southern province of Munster, always a great Whig stronghold, which returns twenty-six members, seems likely to send at least twenty-one Home Rulers to the next Parliament, and the probability is that the number will be larger. RALPH BERNAL OSBORNE, so well known for his wit and sarcasm, represented Waterford City in the last Parliament, and, as he never sat for the same constituency for two terms in succession, he is not likely to be again returned for the old Danish city on the Suir. The Whigs have a chance—a bare chance only—of carrying four or five seats in this province, but they are not certain of even one. The great Whig noblemen, the Duke of DEVONSHIRE and Lord STUART DE DACRES, who own considerable property in the County of Waterford, will, no doubt, help the Government to retain the representation of that county, but it is doubtful if they can succeed. The Conservatives cannot return more than one member for the province. The western province of Connaught sends twelve members to the House of Commons, and eight to ten of those at the coming election will be Home Rulers. The balance will probably be Whigs. Leinster, the eastern province, returns thirty-six members. The Home Rulers can command at least twenty-five seats, with a probability of carrying twenty-eight. The Conservatives are likely to secure the County and University of Dublin, each of which returns two members, and the Whigs a like number from other constituencies. Ulster, the northern province, the seat of the linen manufactures, and the most prosperous province in the country, returns twenty-nine members, the great majority of whom are generally Conservatives. The Home Rulers do not expect to carry more than two or three seats in this province. The Whigs cannot return more than three or four, so that the Conservatives will still maintain their strength nearly unimpaired in this portion of Ireland.

Excluding the Irish Home Rulers, it is probable that the Whigs and Conservatives will be nearly equal in numbers, so that if the Home Rulers adopt a policy of obstruction, as has been hinted at by some of their leaders, they will produce considerable effect. Indeed, the Irish vote is likely to have some influence even on the English elections. In many boroughs the Irish are numerous enough to hold the balance of power between both parties, and already candidates for English constituencies are seeking to conciliate the Irish voters, by making promises in favor of extending a system of local self-government to Ireland.

On the whole, then, the Irish question is likely to have considerable influence in the elections now going on, and it is sure to receive much attention from the next Parliament.

GERMAN NAVY AND COAST GUNS.

The following particulars, furnished by Commercial Councillor Krupp to the Imperial Admiralty recently respecting the three new classes of guns for the navy and coast defenses, with which he proposes to supply the national armaments, namely, 35-centimetre guns, 38-centimetre guns, and 46-centimetre guns, have reached the London *Standard* from trustworthy sources. The heaviest gun hitherto constructed has been the 36-centimetre gun, or so-called thousand-pounder, which, when exhibited at the Paris Exhibition, aroused so much astonishment. It is at present standing in a coast battery at Kiel. In last year's International Exhibition (Vienna) the strongest gun exhibited was the 30½ centimetre, which is destined to serve exclusively as a coast-battery gun. Up to the present time the heaviest gun used in arming the iron-clads has been the 24 centimetre; and the Kaiser Wilhelm, whose seaworthiness is doubtful, is provided with guns of that calibre. It is intended to arm the two new iron-clad frigates, now building at Samuda's in London, with 30½-centimetre guns, weighing about 72,000 pounds, and taking a charge of 120 pounds powder with a 600-pound shell. This 30½-centimetre gun, at short ranges, will pierce the 14-inch plates, and at 3,000 yards the 6-inch plates; while the 24-centimetre gun will only penetrate the 10-inch plates at a short range. The newly-projected 46-centimetre gun, however, will, according to calculations the accuracy of which are indisputable, when loaded with a charge of five cwt. prismatic powder, and a shell weighing about a ton, pierce a 20-inch plate at about 300 yards'—or metres'—range. The only difficulty at present standing in the way of constructing this gigantic engine of war is the setting up of a steam-hammer sufficiently powerful to weld together into a solid mass the jets of molten steel poured together from the various melting-pots in quantities of about 100 pounds. The heaviest hammer hitherto employed by Krupp weighs over 100,000 pounds, and to make the new gun a hammer will be required weighing at least 220,000 pounds. As Krupp's workshop and foundries, which are built upon hollow ground, might be seriously damaged by the working of such a hammer, it has been resolved to set the new one up in the new practicing range at Dulmen. The weight of the new gun will be between 260,000 and 270,000 pounds.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE SECOND EMPIRE.

Writing on Jan. 15, the Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Yesterday was the anniversary of the Orsini attempt, and some faithful adherents of the Dmpire thought the ball at the Elysée should have been put off on that account. The anniversary is alluded to in a historical manner by the *Monde* and the *Univers*, which Ultramontane journals appear to place faith in a romantic account of the attempt just published by a Florence paper. The narrative said that directly after the 14th of January Napoleon III. consulted an exiled Roman with whom he had fought in the Romagna as to what the sect required. The answer was: 'The pardon of Orsini, the proclamation of the independence of Italy, and war with Austria within fifteen months.' The fact is, says the writer, the Emperor did all he could to grant the first demand. He got the Empress to implore pardon for Orsini; he consulted his Ministers, the diplomatic body, and only found one person to resist him; but this person, whose calling should have rendered him more clement than others, declared that the Emperor was not at liberty to fetter the arm of justice. The Cardinal Morlot said to him: 'Sire, your Majesty can do many things in France, no doubt, but you cannot do that. By the admirable mercy of Providence your life has been spared in this fearful attempt; but around you French blood has flowed, and that blood demands an expiation. Napoleon comprehended. He had only one thing to do; which was to go and find Orsini.' Then follows a tale of how Napoleon renewed the engagements of his youth toward Italy, and swore in the arms of Orsini to be his executor."

AN OADES CASE IN BOSTON.

The Boston *Journal* of Saturday prints the following: "The case of James G. Glass vs. Mary Glass, of Hyde Park, in which the plaintiff applied for a divorce (because of a previous marriage with a Mr. Hepburn, of New-York, who is still living, no divorce having been granted or applied for) was argued before the full Bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, in Boston, Thursday. The case first came before Judge Wells, at the June term of the Supreme Court, and he decided in favor of Mr. Glass, when an appeal was made by the respondent's counsel. The evidence produced was that some twenty-five years ago Miss Mary Rutherford, the respondent, married Mr. Hepburn, who went on a four years' voyage a few months after the ceremony, and after a period of twelve years, they never having heard from each other, she assumed her maiden name and married Mr. Glass, without his knowing that she had been previously married. The fact finally came to his knowledge, when he instituted the present proceedings. The point on which the case was appealed, and which has never before been decided by the highest tribunal of this State, is, 'Whether her marriage with Glass, consummated with such conclusive proof of her former husband's death, is rendered null and void by the fact that her first husband is still living.' The decision of the Bench will be of interest. Mr. Hepburn has also remarried, and knew nothing of the whereabouts of his first wife until he was hunted up for the purpose of giving his evidence in this trial, which he did."

THE IMPORTANCE OF SUNLIGHT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many articles, and even books, have been written on ventilation, laying great stress upon the necessity of pure air for health, without a single clause being devoted to sunlight; and within the last two weeks long editorials have appeared in the daily papers on this subject, but in none of them was the necessity of sunlight brought forward or even mentioned.

No one who has compared a plant raised in the shade with another grown in the sunlight can doubt the absolute necessity of the direct rays of the sun for the perfect development of plants. The first is, perhaps, equal in size, but the fibres are wanting in firmness and filled with watery sap; the flowers are pale and inodorous, and in many cases almost without color; the fruit, if it ever develops, is very imperfect and tasteless; whereas, in the plant where the sunlight has stimulated the vital forces, the fibre is firm, the sap rich, the flowers distinctly colored, and the fruit perfect in form and taste.

Now, this same law is applicable to animal life. Why is it that miners, who live in darkness, look pale, and are only colored by the coal-dust of the mine? Why is the fashionable woman who sleeps while the sun shines and is active chiefly at night, imperfectly developed, and wanting in freshness, being colored not by the hand of nature from within, but by some other hand from without? If they were the only sufferers it would not be so bad, but their children are pale, sickly, sad-looking little creatures, and may well be compared to the fruit of a tree grown in the shade. It is very true that this is due to the want of fresh air, but it is equally true that much of it is owing to the absence of sunlight. It is common to hear it said that our health in this age of stoves and furnaces would be so much better if we would return to the open fireplaces of the past. We would add that the improvement in health would be as much more increased were we to build our houses so that the sun could shine in on three sides.

It is a fact that in two-thirds of the rooms in the dwelling-houses of New-York City the direct rays of the sun never reach; and it is equally true that in those rooms where it can enter, in all cases it is excluded much of the time, and in many cases, the whole time, by curtains, shades, and shutters. The only excuse for excluding the sunlight is that it darkens the complexion and fades the carpets, &c. By excluding sunlight, the bills for carpets, &c., are diminished, but the doctor's bills are proportionally increased. This is what we find in private dwellings. Let us look at our hospitals, institutions for the cure of the sick, supposed to have been built on scientific principles; but, first, let us see what is required of them so far as sunlight is concerned. Miss Nightingale, in her excellent work, *Notes on Hospitals*, under the head of "Deficiency of Light," says: "Instances could be given, almost endless, where in dark wards or in wards with a northern aspect, even when thoroughly warmed, or in wards with borrowed light even when thoroughly ventilated, the sick could not by any means be made speedily to recover." Again she says: "It is generally said that the effect is upon the mind. Perhaps so; but it is no less so upon the body on that account." Miss Nightingale lays down as one of the principles of hospital construction, "that the long axis of a ward should be as nearly as possible north and south; the windows on both sides, so that the sun shall shine in (from the time he rises till the time he sets) at one side or the other." Strange to say, this most important principle has been violated in the construction of all our City hospitals, the Roosevelt being about the only exception to the rule. In St. Luke's Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital, New-York State Woman's Hospital, Bellevue Hospital, Charity Hospital, and even in the Presbyterian and German Hospital, (not yet finished,) the wards in the majority of instances run from east to west, consequently the sun's rays can enter only on one side.

It is to be hoped that in the reconstruction of our public hospitals, which we understand is now under consideration, this important question, sunny exposure, will receive due weight, and that the long axis of the pavilions will be made to run in the direction affording the greatest amount of sunlight.

W. G. W.

INFORMATION ABOUT ACHEEN.

The German periodical *Im Neuen Reich* gives some interesting information about Acheen. This country forms the north-western portion of Sumatra; it covers an area of about 800 geographical square miles, and has 2,000,000 inhabitants belonging to the Malayan race. The Acheenese are tall, strongly built, and of a violent and haughty temperament, though they are much more intelligent and skillful than most of the other inhabitants of Sumatra. They are mostly Mohammedans. The capital has about 8,600 houses, and 36,000 inhabitants. The country generally is mountainous, but exceedingly fertile; pepper, coffee, cotton, tobacco, and vegetables grow freely and produce abundant crops. Gold and precious stones are also found in great quantities. Although part of Sumatra is under the equator, the climate is very moderate, and the heat seldom rises above 24° Reaumur, though there is no frost or snow even on the summits of mountains 12,000 feet high. The air is healthy in the mountain districts, but not in the plains or on the coast. Acheen abounds with wild animals; there are elephants, tigers, buffaloes, rhinoceroses, and orang-outangs. The latter are never killed by the natives, as they believe that the souls of their ancestors have passed into these animals. Among the allies of the Acheenese are the Battas, who are cannibals, and are said always to take salt and lemon-juice with them when they go to war, so as to be able to regale themselves on the flesh of their dead enemies.

EMPRESS AND BISHOP.

The following is a translation of the letter addressed by the Empress Eugenie to the Bishop of Troyes, who had forbidden his clergy to celebrate masses for the soul of the Emperor Napoleon:

CAMDEN PLACE, CHISELHURST, Jan. 10, 1874.

MONSIGNOR: I am told, but I can scarcely believe it to be true, that you have forbidden the celebration of masses which it was wished to have said in your diocese, for the repose of the soul of the Emperor Napoleon III. I can hardly believe it, because the Church has never refused a prayer for the dead. The spirit of charity and brotherly love forms one long chain which binds us the one to the other—the rich or the poor, those in prosperity or those in adversity, the living and the dead! No, it is impossible that you can have refused a prayer for him who founded the institution of almoners for saying the prayers after death. No, it is impossible, when you protest against those civil burials which deprive a Christian of the prayers of the Church, that you can have refused those same prayers when asked for. Moreover, it is impossible that you can have forgotten the oath which you took in the presence of him who is no more. If, however, such be really the case, I can only finish my letter by calling to your memory the closing sentence in the form of oath taken by the Bishops of our Church: "May I be able to answer my account for it to God."

EUGENIE.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF WINDSOR CASTLE.

A new system of water supply and drainage has just been completed at Windsor Castle. All the sewerage is removed to a considerable distance from the castle, and applied for purposes of irrigation, the water is also brought from afar, and yet this is all effected without the expenditure of a single ounce of coal, the only agent used being the water of the Thames and a turbine wheel. The force thus gained pumps the water from the neighboring well to all parts of the castle in which it is required—in one instance to a height of 274 feet. The superfluous power of the turbine is applied to work a machine for condensing air, which is passed to a distance of 500 yards through pipes, and there by its expansion works the sewage pumps. By an ingenious contrivance the whole of this last apparatus is made to start and stop itself according as the level in the sewage reservoir is above or below a certain point.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

We have before us a description of Antonelli by Señor Castelar, a keen observer, who writes in *Old Rome and New Italy*: "Antonelli appeared to me to be tall and strong; a huntsman rather than a Cardinal; a mountaineer, but no courtier. Eyes dark as night, a prominent nose, full lips, a lemon-colored complexion, a rude and rugged physiognomy, a daring character, a robust constitution, and his attitudes and gestures, according to my impressions, proclaimed a man long habituated to command imperiously, and to be obeyed without resistance. But I should also declare he seemed to me a person of extreme vulgarity. The character of the Pope is a radical contradiction—most radical to that of the Cardinal of Sonnino. As Diocletian was Cæsar, Diocletian Pontiff, Diocletian Tribune, Diocletian Consul; so Antonelli is Administrator, Antonelli Chancellor, Antonelli Diplomatist, Antonelli soldier, Antonelli Cardinal, Antonelli enemy of modern civilization, Antonelli monopolizer of the Holy Ghost, Antonelli Pope of the Pope."

RESLEY ACQUITTED OF THE MURDER OF LLOYD L. CLARY.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 1.—The jury in the case of Resley, on trial for the murder of Lloyd L. Clary, the late editor of the Cumberland *Times*, in October last, brought in a verdict of "not guilty" at precisely 10 o'clock last night, amid deafening cheers from the crowd in the court-room. Resley was then escorted home by the crowd, cheering all the way

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

MOIETIES TO CUSTOMS OFFICERS AND INFORMERS.

The following is an important letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, in relation to moieties given to Customs officers and informers:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 10, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th ultimo, referring to the Secretary of the Treasury, by direction of the Committee on Commerce of the Senate of the United States, a bill (S. 13) to regulate the service in the collection of Customs at the various ports of entry in the United States, and the disposition of fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under the laws relating to Customs, and for other purposes.

In reply I have to remark that there is much diversity of opinion respecting the policy of eradicating the system of giving moieties to Customs officers and informers. On the one hand, it is alleged that the present system impairs the efficiency of Customs officers by subjecting them constantly to the imputation of interested motives in the discharge of their official duties, and hence lowering them in the public estimation; that its tendency is to increase their efforts for the detection of frauds, but to lessen their vigilance in preventing them; that while it is for the interest of the Government to check systematic fraud by the condign punishment of offenders—thus making such operations too perilous for imitation—it is for the interest of those who share in the proceeds of fines, penalties, and forfeitures to realize as much, and as speedily as practicable, rather than to direct their efforts to the conviction of guilty parties; and that, consequently, it often follows that, rather than risk the chances of an adjudication in court, officers and informers recommend an acceptance by the Government of less than the amount legally forfeited, while, for the same reason, the accused, if innocent of fraudulent intent, is unjustly mulcted in the form of a compromise, or, if guilty, escapes the full measure of his deserts, and is encouraged to repeat his fraudulent practices. The demoralizing effects of such a system are obvious.

On the other hand, it is alleged that the entire abolition of the existing system would open wide the door to fraud of all sorts; that there are always in every mercantile community persons who deliberately seek, either by ingenuity or fraud, to evade the payment of Customs duties, and this notwithstanding the heavy penalties provided by law, and notwithstanding the fact that under the present system they are liable at any moment to detection and punishment; that by far the larger proportion of successful frauds upon the Customs revenue are those accomplished by means of fraudulent invoices, false entries, or undervaluations, which may not be detected until long after the merchandise has passed into consumption; that there is now an adequate inducement for detecting and following up frauds of this character, and that the knowledge of this fact is a wholesome and necessary restraint upon their commission, which would be wholly removed by abolishing moieties to informers; that the removal of such restraint would be practically demoralizing in its effects upon the mercantile community, by placing honest importers more at the mercy of those who are unscrupulous, thus increasing the temptation of the former to compete successfully with the latter by resorting to similar means, and that the net result of abolishing the present system would be a large falling off in the amount of revenue collected.

In taking a practical view of the question here presented, the importance of which can hardly be overestimated, I deem it proper to allude to certain general principles which seem to me to have an important bearing on the subject, and to be indisputable.

First—There are but two ways in which Government can be defrauded of its duties on imports, to wit, either by the introduction of dutiable articles without the payment of any duty—in other words, by smuggling—or by evading, in part, the payment of the amount legally due, which may be done in several ways, notably by false invoices and undervaluation.

Secondly—The primary object of any legislation for the better collection of the Customs revenue, and of the administration of any laws enacted for that purpose, should be the prevention rather than the detection of fraud, although, of course, due provision should be made for both.

Thirdly—The successful administration of the laws depends much upon the ability of the people to understand them, and upon the character of the persons appointed to execute them. When laws are simple and easily understood, they are more likely to be obeyed than when intricate or obscure, and when the officials charged with their execution command public confidence and respect, there is not only less danger than in the contrary case of antagonism between the people and the Government, but the efforts of such officials are more likely to be aided and sustained by the law-abiding portion of the community.

In applying these general principles to the subject under consideration, I remark, further, that smuggling may or ought to be effectually checked by vigilance on the part of inspectors and such other subordinate officers as are, by the nature of their duties, brought directly in contact with persons making the attempt and with the various modes in which smuggling is attempted. But I consider it very doubtful whether the compensation paid to this class of officers is sufficient to secure, in all cases, a proper degree of vigilance or to retain in the service those who, by experience, are peculiarly qualified for the detection of offenses of this character. I deem it expedient, therefore, to retain, to some extent, the inducements offered by the present system.

The bill under consideration proposes to give to the seizing officer or officers, when the act of smuggling is detected by them, one-fourth of the net proceeds resulting from seizure and condemnation; and when the seizure is based upon information given by any person other than the seizing officers, one-fourth of such proceeds is to be equally divided between the person or persons giving the information and the officer or officers actually making the seizure, the remaining three-fourths to go to the United States.

The principal objection to the retention of this feature, with reference to the prevention or detection of smuggling, is that while it is for the interest of officers to make seizures, seizures will be made frequently upon very slight grounds, and where subsequent investigation may show the absence of any fraudulent intent, and that thus the operation of the law is made unnecessarily harsh and oppressive. This is an evil almost inseparable from the execution of any law for the suppression of smuggling. It may, however, be lessened by proper regulations, and by a reduction of the distributive interest of officers and informers, so that there shall be less temptation for cupidity and yet a sufficient inducement for vigilance.

The next point to which I would call your attention is the fact that the largest and most successful frauds upon the Customs revenue appear to be those accomplished by false and fraudulent invoices, entries, and undervaluations.

In seeking a remedy for this evil, regard should be had as well to remote as to proximate causes. The nearer an approach is made to the foundation of the trouble, the greater the probability of devising effective measures for its removal.

One of the chief evils of our present system is the complex nature of the Tariff laws. The attention of Congress was earnestly invited to this subject in my recent annual report, for reasons which were therein set forth in the following words:

"Duties on imports are now imposed under fourteen principal statutes relating to classification and rates, besides twenty other acts or resolutions modifying or affecting Tariff acts, all passed between March 1, 1861, and March 4, 1873, to which must be added the very numerous Custom Revenue laws enacted prior to March 1, 1861, and remaining either wholly or partially in force. Under these various enactments questions relative to the proper assessment of duties constantly arise. There is often a direct conflict between different statutes, and occasionally between two or more provisions of the same statutes, while single provisions are frequently held to embrace different meanings. These differences can be settled only by arbitrary interpretations or by adjudications in court. As a necessary consequence protests against the payment of duties exacted by Collectors, and appeals to this department based on such protests, are of daily occurrence, while suits brought by the Government to collect unpaid duties, or by individuals to recover back duties paid, crowd the calendars of our courts."

I beg leave to add, in connection with the views thus expressed, that if, in the process of revision, specific in lieu of ad valorem duties were to be adopted, more would be accomplished for the prevention of frauds upon the Customs revenue than can be in any other way. By a consolidation of the Tariff laws into one act, and by the substitution of specific for ad valorem duties on a scale of equivalents which could be determined by experts with comparative ease, the administration of the law would be advantageously simplified, the inducement and the opportunities for fraud vastly lessened, and the revenue from Customs correspondingly increased. An observance of the principal that, as a rule, high rates of duty should be specific, while low rates may be ad valorem, would relieve both the department and the community from many embarrassments attending the present system.

In this connection, I beg leave to quote from the report of Secretary McCulloch, dated Nov. 30, 1867, the following remarks, as sustaining in some important particulars the views I have above expressed:

"The experience of the department discloses many disadvantages attendant upon the collection of duties on imports when the rates are high and estimated on an ad valorem basis. For the collection of such duties machinery more or less complicated is necessary for the verification abroad of invoices of importations, and for the examination and appraisement of merchandise on its arrival in this country. In every instance a comparison is required between the invoice estimate and the general value in the principal markets of the country whence a commodity is exported. The difficulty of ascertaining the foreign market value, especially in cases where a commodity is manufactured expressly for exportation, affords tempting opportunities for successful undervaluation, and the high rates of duty offer inducements for evasion more than commensurate with the risk of detection."

The experience of the department shows that so long as high rates of duty prevail, just so long will the temptation to evade them continue to operate; and when to this is added the difficulty constantly attending the construction of an ad valorem tariff, based upon acts and parts of acts so numerous as to constitute a complete network of legislation, the effect is increased an hundredfold. Even the honest merchant is at a loss to know whether he is justly dealt with or not in his transactions with the Custom-house; and however well-disposed he may be, there are powerful inducements for him to take any possible technical advantage in his own favor. When this is met by a corresponding technical enforcement of the law on the part of its executive officers, a feeling of antagonism between the merchant and the Government is insensibly developed, the results of which cannot but be demoralizing and injurious. All this may be avoided by a simplification of the law and the substitution of specific for ad valorem rates.

In my judgment, the most effective and practical remedy for the evils complained of is to be found in a reorganization of the Customs collection system as a whole, not with any purpose to alter existing rates of duty, but for the general object of so simplifying the administration of the law that both the inducements and the opportunities for its violation may be very largely decreased. It is not probable that they can, under any circumstances, be wholly removed, but by the proposed reforms fraud must necessarily become much more infrequent, and, when attempted, more easily detected.

Under the present system it is often difficult for the appraisers to ascertain with precision either the cost of production or the foreign market value of the imported merchandise, both of which are constantly fluctuating, and while the importer is generally in a position to be better informed than they, it is always for his interest to mislead them. Moreover, the minor elements of dutiable value, such as charges, commissions, &c., are often uncertain and frequently a subject of dispute. But if the amount of duty to be assessed depended, as in the majority of instances it might and should, upon the quantity only instead of both quantity and value, leaving merely the question of classification to be determined, there would seem to be absolutely no opportunity for deception or fraud, or at least none but that would be so liable to detection as to make the attempt more perilous than profitable.

This course of reasoning naturally leads to the conclusion that the evils of the informing system, such as they are, or are alleged to be, are an outgrowth of radical defects in the laws themselves relating to the collection of the Customs revenue rather than necessary adjuncts to the administration of those laws. By the reforms suggested the whole question of moieties would become of secondary importance, for the simple reason that successful or attempted frauds upon the revenue, other than direct smuggling, would become comparatively rare. A full examination of the subject, however, in a practical point of view, requires that the effect of the change proposed by the present bill, in which the prominent features of the existing collection system to which I have alluded remain untouched, should be further considered.

As before intimated, the bill leaves by far the larger proportion of frauds upon the revenue, viz., those accomplished by means of undervaluation, fraudulent invoices, or false entries, to depend for prevention or detection upon the vigilance and faithfulness of the Customs officers, or upon the public spirit of individuals who, with no pecuniary inducement for so doing, may be willing to assume the part of informers.

It is, perhaps, needless to say that where a fraudulent entry has successfully passed the Custom-house, the chances of its detection will be materially lessened, if not practically defeated, by the simple fact that it is not for the pecuniary interest of any person to expose known, or to ferret out suspected, frauds. The Government should no doubt rely mainly on the vigilant and faithful discharge of duty by its paid officers for the prevention or detection of frauds upon the revenue, but it cannot safely depend upon that alone. Customs officers are fallible, and, with the best intentions, may err, while the ingenuity of such importers as are systematically dishonest is not to be repressed merely by accidental or occasional detection. It is, therefore pertinent to inquire whether other measures, not of so comprehensive a scope as those above suggested, may not be adopted, as amendatory of the present system, with a beneficial effect. I am of opinion that there are such, and among them I beg leave to refer to the suggestion contained in the letter of my predecessor, Hon. George S. Boutwell, under date of May 25, 1870, addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, (Ex. Doc. 283, Forty-first Congress, second session,) as follows: "It may be wise to place in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury a sum of money to be distributed to persons who may furnish valuable information to the Government." This suggestion is accompanied by the qualification that "it would be better, however, to rely exclusively upon the integrity and zeal of the public officers, properly compensated upon fixed salaries, than to continue the present system."

So far as the chief officers of the Customs are concerned, I am prepared to accede to the views thus expressed; but while I am also prepared to accede to the general principle of the present bill, by the abolition of all moieties except in the case of smuggling, actual or attempted, I am of opinion that there should be some inducement for the exposure of offenses more complicated in their nature, and hence more difficult to trace. I would therefore recommend that provision be made for a special fund, to be exclusively used under suitable restrictions, for the compensation of private persons who may enable the Government to detect and punish frauds that would otherwise, in all probability, remain undiscovered.

Another measure, which I deem of much importance as affecting the administration of the Customs system, is an amendment of the existing law for the seizure of books and papers. This law is both remedial and preventive in its character. Its effectiveness depends much upon its proper administration, and, being open to objection upon constitutional grounds, it should be so guarded as to avoid any danger of its being oppressively used. An amendment of this character was recommended by my predecessor, in the following form:

A BILL to require the assent of Collectors to warrants of seizure in certain cases.

Be it enacted, &c., That section 2 of the act approved March 2, 1867, "to regulate the disposition of the proceeds of fines, penalties, and forfeitures," &c., be, and the same is hereby amended by inserting at the end thereof the following proviso:

Provided, however, That such complaints shall be accompanied by an official certificate from the Collector of the Port or Customs district in which the fraud is alleged to have been committed, that he has examined such complaint and made inquiry concerning the facts therein stated, and believes the same to be true, and that an examination of such invoices, books, and papers is, in his opinion, essential to the ends of justice; and in the absence of such certificate, such warrant shall not issue.—(See letter of Secretary Boutwell to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, dated Jan. 13, 1871.)

I have no hesitation in saying that the enactment of the above or some similar provision is demanded by a due regard for the rights of private persons.

Another, and, in my judgment, a measure of equal, if not greater, practical importance with either of those just alluded to, is a modification or legislative construction of the tenth section of the act of March 3, 1863, known as the compromise section.

The act of March 3, 1797, authorizing, upon certain conditions, the mitigation or remission of fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under the Navigation and Customs Revenue laws, confines the exercise of the power to cases where the facts are developed upon a summary examination before the Judge of the proper District Court. From the facts thus established, it must appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the penalty was incurred without willful negligence or fraudulent intent, and he can thereupon remit such penalty, in whole or in part, as may seem just and proper. He is thus enabled, in cases of technical forfeiture, to afford relief from pecuniary penalties where an exaction thereof to the full extent of the law would be unnecessarily oppressive or harsh.

Under the act of 1863, however, the same result has been arrived at, in many cases, without the intervention of any judicial investigation, and as there seems to be room for doubt whether the two provisions harmonize, or are in conflict with each other, I deem it very desirable that the question should be settled by legislative action.

It this connection I would remark that, in my judgment, the general principle should be adopted, as a rule of action, that no relief shall be afforded in any case of an alleged infraction of the Navigation or Revenue laws until after judicial investigation, either by summary proceedings under the act of 1797, or by a hearing and adjudication in court. When it is once understood that this rule must be inflexibly observed, and that no compromise by which judicial proceedings are avoided can be legally effected, its operation cannot be otherwise than beneficial.

Again referring to the bill now under consideration, I am of the opinion that, in substituting a fixed compensation to Customs officers, in lieu of all fees and emoluments from whatever source, care should be taken to adjust the scale of salaries with due reference to the labors and responsibilities of the respective officers concerned. These vary in importance and extent according to the amount of business transacted and of revenue collected at the several ports. The law makes provision for subordinate officers and employes in proportion to the extent of business, and the measure of executive responsibility is thus increased in a direct ratio with the number of persons employed. At the same time the amount of duties collected at any given port, while not an exact criterion of the amount of business transacted, is an unmistakable indication of the extent of responsibility, pecuniary or otherwise, resting upon the principal officers at such port. From these considerations it is obvious that the public interests require for such positions men not only of personal integrity, but of executive ability, who, by their energy, capacity and experience, will impart a healthy tone to the entire administration of the department under their control. To secure the services of such men in such positions, an adequate compensation must be provided, and if this be done by fixed salaries, which, in my judgment, is the better course, the true policy of the Government is to adjust the salaries upon a liberal scale.

A strong argument in favor of substituting a fixed, in lieu of a partially contingent, compensation to the chief officers of the Customs is, that they will thus be exempted from any suspicion of bias in the performance of official duty, a suspicion which almost inevitably, though often unjustly, attaches when the pecuniary interests of the officer may be affected by the result. By such exemption both the office and the officer, other things being equal, will be elevated in public estimation, and the efficiency of both in the discharge of official duty largely promoted. Confidence will take the place of distrust, and the antagonism which has apparently grown up between the mercantile community and the Government or its officers, on questions connected with the administration of the Customs system, will gradually yield to a more exact appreciation of their relative obligations.

In conclusion I have the honor to recommend the following measures;

1. A revision and consolidation of the Tariff acts.
2. The substitution, so far as practicable, of specific in lieu of ad valorem duties.
3. The abolition of the present system of moieties, with one exception, to wit, that where attempts at smuggling are detected, or where the act of smuggling is accomplished, and the goods are afterward seized, the seizing officer or officers and the informer or informers, if any, shall be entitled, in equal parts, to one-tenth of the net proceeds, or, if there be no informer, the seizing officer shall be entitled to the whole of such one-tenth.
4. That provision may be made for a special fund, to be applied, under suitable restrictions, to the compensation of private persons affording information which shall enable the Government to detect and punish frauds upon the Customs revenue other than those involved in actual or attempted smuggling.
5. That the law authorizing the seizure of books and papers be so amended as to afford due protection to the rights of private parties.
6. That no compromise of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture accruing from a violation of the Navigation or Custom Revenue laws shall be lawful until after a judicial investigation of the facts.
7. That the compensation of Customs officers be graded in accordance with the importance and responsibility of their respective positions.

I am, very respectfully,

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. Z. CHANDLER, Chairman Committee on Commerce, United States Senate.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The carpet manufacturers of England and Scotland have agreed to advance the wages of their workmen ten per cent.

It is stated that the Viceroy of India has just signed a treaty with Siam promoting commerce between Burmah and Zimmoy, with a view of protecting the timber trade and preventing crime.

The *Morning Post* says that arrangements are under the consideration of the heads of the Anglican Church, and the directors of the leading church societies, for the establishment of a Bishopric for North Europe, the seat of which shall be at Heligoland.

The Columbine, a British-built steamer, owned by Japanese, has been lost near Oosima. The European Captain declined to enter an unsurveyed harbor, and the command of the vessel being taken out of his hands, she was run ashore by the Japanese pilot.

On the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie in England, about the beginning of March, they will proceed direct from the port of disembarkation to Windsor Castle, in order that his Royal Highness may present his bride to the Queen before receiving any public congratulations.

The year 1873 was the first in which the imports of foreign and colonial merchandise into Great Britain exceeded the value of £1,000,000 sterling a day. The total is stated at £370,380,472. The exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures averaged nearly £700,000 a day, the total being £255,073,338.

The Police force in the City of Paris costs an annual sum of about ten and a half millions of francs, of which the chief items of expenditure are the following: 1 Commissioner, 1 Sub-Commissioner, 1 Chef de Bureau, 24 clerks, 5 Superintendents of divisions, and 38 Commissaries, receiving together 141,550 francs; 25 principal Inspectors and 100 Brigadiers, costing 180,000 francs, and 700 Sub-Brigadiers and 6,890 ordinary police officers, whose pay amounts to 8,008,000 francs.

An important decision of the German Federal Council with respect to the monetary system is announced. It was determined that Austrian silver florins and double florins shall not be allowed to pass current at all in the Empire; Austrian quarter-florins will not be received at public offices. In the northern frontier districts Danish silver will continue to be tolerated. Austrian thaler pieces, and English, French, and Russian gold continue to pass as legal tender as heretofore.

When Count Schuvalof paid a visit to England, a year ago, about the Khiva difficulty, he procured at the "Model Dock Yard," Fleet street, London, a model of the steam-frigate Warrior. This model was so much admired on its arrival in Russia that Count Goulseff, Lieutenant of the Imperial Navy, was instructed to obtain a similar one for Prince George Alexandrovna, which has been plying ever since on the ornamental waters of the gardens attached to the Winter Palace.

Reports of the French military tribunals engaged in trying Communists have been made. Up to the present the courts-martial have given 49,066 decisions, including 24,000 declaring there to be no cause for prosecution, 2,300 acquittals, and 23,000 condemnations. There remain 750 cases of individuals who have disappeared, and 1,100 which are still being investigated. Seven cases are disposed of every week, and all will be terminated in three months. The Committee of Pardons have given 6,000 decisions—namely, 2,000 in favor and 4,000 against the persons under sentence.

The *North German Gazette* published an article the other day with the object of warning German electors against permitting themselves to be influenced in the exercise of their electoral functions by the opinions of their wives. "All the qualities of woman," says the organ of Prince Bismarck, "are made to disturb and bewilder the factors of political life, and to bring misfortune on the affairs of man." The cause of the dread of the weaker sex expressed by the official journal, lies in the allegation that the women of Germany, as elsewhere, are, in general, subject to clerical dictation.

The Peruvian Amazon Exploring Commission lately issued a report, from which it appears that malarious fever is prevalent on both banks of the mighty river, causing a large mortality among the native population. Adults and children are given up to the filthy habit of geophagy, or dirt-eating, a practice productive of innumerable physical evils. It is common to find on the Amazon children of three years of age smoking, and "not averse to rum." Altogether, the natives appear to be sunk in an abyss of moral filth and depravity from which nothing but a strong tide of immigration can lift them.

Some time ago the Japanese Government gave an order for a collection of specimens of the animal, floral, and mineral world of Europe, with a view to establish a museum for the use of schools in Yeddo. Dr. Leopold Egor, of Vienna, was intrusted with this task, and succeeded to the satisfaction of H. E. Sano, the Japanese Resident Minister. The collection, now completed, comprises also valuable specimens of European antiquities, and no less than 360 technological objects, for the purpose of showing in a comprehensive way the peculiarities of European manufactures. A small collection of European coins has been added.

By all accounts, the inhabitants of Berlin are assassinating one another at no ordinary rate. Murders are constantly reported. They form, it is said, the staple news of the city, and the first question asked when friends meet is, "Whose throat has been cut this morning?" The *Standard* correspondent thinks there must be "something in the air" predisposing men to crime, or that "evil example is contagious." The correspondent of the *Daily News*, however, is a much better theorist, and attributes the numerous murders—which have evidently caused a panic in the Prussian capital—to the demoralizing effects of military service, and especially of war.

The railways in Persia seem to be progressing, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary. A correspondent of a London paper says that upward of eighty miles, or one-third of the line from Resht to Teheran, have been surveyed by Reuter's engineers. The earth-works are now being continued in the direction of Rustamabad. The ballast and sleepers are partly laid. The first consignment of rails has arrived at Baku on the Caspian Sea. The site of the terminus has been fixed at Enzelli, near Resht. Dr. Tietze, of the Imperial Austrian Mining School, sent out by Baron Reuter for geological research in Persia, reports the existence of extensive coal-fields near Casvin.

An evening paper in this City published the other day a marvelous statement about the incomes which members of the English royal family receive from the people, the aggregate being never less than 400 per cent. in excess of the truth. A German authority, however, says that the Emperor of Russia receives 8,250,000 thalers; the Sultan of Turkey, 6,000,000 thalers; the Emperor of Austria, 5,500,000 thalers; the Emperor of Germany, (as King of Prussia,) 4,500,000 thalers; the King of Italy, 2,500,000 thalers; the Queen of England, 2,300,000 thalers. In proportion to the national income of these countries the Queen of England receives the lowest on the civil list, namely seven-tenths per cent., the Sultan receiving the highest, eleven per cent.

Locomotion in Constantinople is, under certain circumstances, accompanied by a pleasing excitement beyond that caused by the actual journey. All persons using the Tramway Company's cabs receive from the driver a printed slip bearing a number, and every two months a lottery is drawn, the winning numbers gaining various prizes. At the last drawing the prize of £20 fell to the lot of the lucky owner of No. 51,547. This lottery is, says the Levant *Herald*, not only an amusement to the public, but it enables the company to exercise a control over the pecuniary honesty of their drivers, as the books from which these numbers are drawn have counterfoils with corresponding numbers, and persons who use the cabs have an interest in preserving the tickets given to them.

OUR POST OFFICE.

A NIGHT AMONG THE MAILS.

HOW THE DUTIES OF A GREAT PUBLIC OFFICE ARE PERFORMED—RECEIVING, SORTING, ARRANGING, AND STAMPING—A LOOK BEHIND THE PARTITIONS.

The busiest part of the City between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. is that lying south of Fulton street and east of Broadway. It is the greatest financial centre in the country, and the offices and warehouses of the millionaire bankers and merchants located there are crowded with officials and clerks as industrious as bees in a hive. In this quarter are situated the United States Custom-house, Sub-Treasury, and Post Office, the Gold and Stock Exchanges, and other important public offices and institutions. All day dense throngs of people are hurrying hither and thither along its thoroughfares as though their lives depended upon every minute being economized. The noises from pattering footsteps and vehicles "rattling over the stony streets" of this busy neighborhood, echoing and re-echoing from the lofty and imposing buildings on every side, blend in one universal roar, which is positively deafening to the unaccustomed ear. Nowhere in this quarter is there so much bustle as in and about the Post-office. Activity seems at this point to reach a climax. At night the busy hum of traffic ceases, the pulse of trade is still, and this quarter is almost as deserted and gloomy as a graveyard. Only an occasional pedestrian or wagon is encountered in its quiet thoroughfares, and except on its outskirts, where a few taverns do an uncertain business, nearly every building in its precincts is tightly locked and barred and under the guardianship of some lonely watchman. The only building which gives much outside evidence of life within is the Post Office. Here will be found a scene of activity in the dead hours of night in strong contrast to the dreary picture outside. The dingy, vault-like interior of the old North Dutch Church, so long a Post Office of which this community has been ashamed, so soon to be supplanted by one nowhere excelled, is lighted up by thousands of gas jets, and hundreds of busy men are at work. Here they are hauling in big and plethoric mail-bags on hand-trucks and emptying them in different parts of the office, there they are flinging paper packets through the air with apparent carelessness, and yonder they are bending over tables shuffling, stamping, and packing together great heaps of letters spread out before them. In the midst of all this bustle there is no hum of voices arising, and the workers in their silence might be considered an assemblage of mutes. Whether or not there is a rule against conversation in working hours is not known, but it is certain that the peculiar requirements of the work is such that, to prevent mistakes, the attention must be exclusively fixed upon it. Everybody is not allowed to penetrate behind the thousands of numbered metal letter-boxes, glass windows and doors forming a barrier to the outside world. The only communication the general public have with the officials inside, in business hours, is through the small square apertures where stamps are bought and letters are asked for. It was therefore esteemed a special privilege by the writer, when a few nights ago he presented himself to the one-armed colored door-keeper at the Liberty street entrance, and obtained, through the courtesy of Mr. Dwight A. Lawrence, the Superintendent, the open-sesame to the world behind the scenes. Mr. Lawrence proceeded to exhibit and explain the internal workings of the office, and initiated the visitor into mysteries of which he had never dreamed.

The New-York Post Office is one of the great distributing offices of the country, and its employes have not only the mail intended for this City to handle, but have also to handle an immense amount of matter in transit from Europe and other parts of America for distribution elsewhere. In the main room, on the first floor of the building, are five large tables. One, called the "Jug," is where the bulk of the newspaper matter received is first emptied. The other four tables are marked North, South, East, and West. At these four tables the newspapers, pamphlets, circulars, &c., after passing through the "Jug," are sorted and distributed into the mail-bags for delivery at various cities, towns, and Post Offices in the four grand divisions of the country. All matter intended for this City is carried to the box and City delivery departments and City newspaper room on the same floor, and all letters intended for out-of-town Post Offices are carried up stairs to be properly sorted and prepared for remailing. A record is kept of every bag brought in or sent out of the office. Those containing letters are carried to a zinc-covered platform at one end of the room, on the first floor, and are emptied thereon, and well shaken in the presence of an employe especially engaged to watch this operation, and to keep a book recording the time of the arrival of every employe of the office. The letters are then gathered together, put into a basket and carried to the different departments for further manipulation. One has but a feeble conception of the many times the newspaper or the tiny epistle dropped into the letter-box with joy, sadness, hope, fear, or misgiving, is handled before it reaches the person for whom it is intended. The constant handling of these light packets, the heaviest of which weighs not more than a few ounces, becomes a matter of hard physical labor to the men engaged in the Post Office. The arms and the body become tired by the incessant toil of raking together, picking out, and flinging the small paper packages right and left, before and behind, or piling them separately and carefully away into pigeon-holes, only to be again taken out, tied up and labelled for the mail bags. The men employed at the tables in the newspaper and circular room have ranged before them a large number of mail-bags kept open-mouthed by means of wooden frames on which the name of the place where the bag is to be sent is labeled. Glancing at the address on the packet, the men throw it into the appropriate bag, scarcely ever looking at the name of the town or post office labeled on the bag, and with as invariable accuracy as a printer picks up the type he wants from his case. This peculiar knack is acquired by practice, and the men who possess it to a degree of perfection are considered valuable to the office. In the departments where letters are received and distributed for City delivery or remailing, they are first spread out in long rows upon tables prepared for their reception, and are carefully sorted by clerks especially employed for that purpose. Letters for the through mails North, South, East, and West, and those for way stations on various railroads are separated and distributed to the Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western and railroad tables. At these five tables other clerks resort the letters brought to them, and collect together all destined for a particular Post Office, tie them up in a package, which they label and send off to be put in the mail-bag where it belongs. Letters which it is found are intended for delivery here, are sent to the Box or City Delivery Department, where they are again sorted, to be distributed among the various Post Office stations in the City, to be piled up in large pigeon-holes for carriers to deliver over their respective routes, to be laid away in the private Post Office boxes to which the owners have keys, or to be shelved in the lettered pigeon-holes behind the delivery windows. As the letters are sorted over they are stamped in ink with the well-known post office marks, and so the never-changing work is carried on by fresh relays of men day and night without cessation. The writer watched the operation, of which he has attempted to give a feeble description for several hours, and was impressed with a feeling that the most restless thing in the world is a letter in the Post Office. One of the great sources of mental trial and annoyance to Post Office employes is the almost illegible addresses which they are continually required to decipher. This difficulty is most frequently met with in the sorting of the foreign mails. Several letters picked at random out of a promiscuous heap were shown to the writer who was asked to read their addresses. Some of them were quite legible, but the solution of an abstruse problem in mathematics would be quite as easy a task as to get an intelligible idea of the meaning of scrawls on others, while not a few, it was thought, must forever remain unsolvable. The Night Superintendent avers, however, that there is somebody to be found at all times in the office who can read anything written on the back of an envelope to express some meaning, and that the majority of the clerks are experts in the unraveling of these riddles. Among the letters received from foreign countries quite a number contain gloves, handkerchiefs, and other small articles, and sometimes even diamonds are smuggled through in this manner. These letters and packets are not subject to great scrutiny in the Post Office, as it is difficult to determine whether or not their contents are dutiable without breaking them open and thus violating the sanctity of the mails. There has been a serious deliberation in Washington, however, in regard to the establishment of some system of espionage whereby the Government cannot be defrauded out of its Customs revenue.

A force of clerks are kept employed in the Money Order Department at night, and the writer on the night of his visit passed a number of them sitting behind the long wooden and wire partition in the room assigned to them, writing in the mammoth ledgers by the light of shaded gas jets. By the money order system, as is well known, a man can deposit any sum under $50 in the New-York or any United States Post Office and have it drawn by a friend or agent from post offices in all parts of the United States and some foreign countries. When passing through this department Superintendent Lawrence expressed the opinion to the writer that the officials employed in it were possessed of as much knowledge of financial affairs as are the employes of large banking institutions who are much better remunerated.

In the Registry Department the writer was introduced to Mr. D. P. Austin, the head Clerk, who explained its intricacies. So many safeguards are thrown around these registered letters that it seems almost impossible that any of them could go astray, or be robbed of their contents without detection. When this department was visited a considerable force were busily employed in auditing, checking, and recording the description of each letter in large blank books prepared for the purpose. Without going into detail as to the special duties of the clerks employed to keep track of registered letters, it may be stated for the benefit of those who are fearful of losing money sent through the mails in registered letters, that by means of the system established such a letter could not be lost, stolen, or tampered with without the post office where the occurrence took place being afterward discovered and the person responsible being found out. Up to the 29th of January 34,000 registered letters were received in the New-York Post Office for City delivery, and Mr. Austin estimated that the total number to the end of the month would be 36,000. In addition to the letters received for the City, 20,350 were received at the office for out-of-town Post Offices up to Jan. 29, and this number, it was estimated, would be increased to 23,000 before Feb. 1. Next door to the Registration Department is the room where stamped envelopes are stored. Judging from the huge piles of boxes on tables and shelves there must be many thousand dollars' worth kept constantly on hand. In the Foreign Letter Department, on the night of the writer's visit there was more than usual activity, as several steamers had arrived with letters from other quarters of the globe. A man with a mania for stamp collecting, accorded the privilege of tearing them off the letters in this department, would be rendered superlatively happy. He would obtain specimens on almost any day or night of stamps from every civilized country in the world. Many of the foreign letters received have the postage on them only paid in part. The amount due on these letters is stamped upon their envelopes for collection when delivered, and whatever of the sum so collected is due to foreign countries is paid to those countries by the United States.

The City newspaper room is the place where the exchanges of the various Metropolitan newspapers and periodicals are deposited in pigeon-holes for delivery. A visitor to this room is surprised to find that newspapers are more multitudinous in New-York than is generally supposed. The Night Superintendent states that great care is exercised that the newspapers shall be promptly supplied with their exchanges and mail, and that the morning newspapers mailed for out-of-town subscribers shall be sent away as soon as possible. One room in the Post Office is used for a sleeping apartment. There the postal car agents, who make up and distribute mails at way stations on the great trunk lines, sleep. These officials are constantly going and coming, and lead a life which is fatiguing and full of excitement. Among the clerks hurrying around the building the Night Superintendent pointed out several old employes who, he said, carried "over 34,000 post offices in their heads." By this the Superintendent meant that they retained the names of all these post offices in their memories. Some of the clerks have worked in the office from boyhood, and quite a number have been employed there over a dozen years. It would be a fruitless task to try to give an accurate idea of the admirable system now prevailing in the office in limited space. It is the result of years, and has been improved upon in no small degree by Postmaster James.

The excellent order reigning and the present rapid dispatch of business in the office at night is due to the efforts of Superintendent Lawrence and his assistants, Messrs. Wm. H. Van Pelt and Charles E. Child, Messrs. D. P. Austin, in charge at night of the Registration Department; H. W. Keogh, of the Money-order Department; Charles Woodhull, of the Foreign Department, and Thos. J. O'Brien, of the Box Department, efficiently discharge the arduous duties of their different posts. Before ending this account of a night at the Post Office, it may be added that the entire Post Office force looked forward with pleasure to the day, not far distant, when they will be installed in their magnificent new quarters in the splendid building in the City Hall Park, now rapidly approaching completion. There they will have room to work with comfort, and their health will not be impaired by confinement in the illy-ventilated, worm-eaten, and dilapidated old structure which has so long been a reproach to the City.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Prof. Tyndall writes as follows to the editor of the London *Daily Telegraph*:

SIR: You have given me a challenge to which I willingly respond. In a speech to which I had the honor of listening just before my departure from America, Hon. William W. Evarts used these words:

"There is a generous and perfect sympathy between the educated men of England and the educated men of the United States. The small matters of difference and political interests which divide these two great countries are nothing to the immense area of uniform and common objects and interests which unite their people."

On the same occasion Dr. John W. Draper, celebrated alike as an historian and a scientific discoverer, concluded a speech in these words:

"Nowhere in the world are to be found more imposing political problems than those to be settled here—nowhere a greater need of scientific knowledge. I am not speaking of ourselves alone, but of our Canadian friends on the other side of the St. Lawrence. We must join together in generous emulation of the best that is done in Europe. In her Majesty's representative, Lord Dufferin, they will find an eager appreciation of all that they may do. Together we must try to refute what De Tocqueville has said about us, that communities such as ours can never have a love of pure science. But whatever may be the glory of our future intellectual life let us both never forget what we owe to England. Hers is the language which we speak, hers are all our ideas of liberty and law. To her literature, as to a fountain of light, we repair. The torch of science that is shining here was kindled at her midnight lamp."

The President of Cornell University, to which Mr. Goldwin Smith belongs, used, on the same evening, these remarkable words:

"We are greatly stirred at times as this fraud or that scoundrel is dragged to light, and there rise cries and moans over the corruption of the times; but, my friends, these frauds and these scoundrels are not the corruption of the times. They are the mere pustules which the body politic throws to the surface. Thank God that there is vitality enough left to throw them to the surface. The disease is below all this, infinitely more widespread. What is that disease? I believe that it is, first of all, indifference—indifference to truth as truth; next, skepticism, by which I do not mean inability to believe this or that dogma, but the skepticism which refuses to believe that there is any power in the universe strong enough, large enough, good enough, to make the thorough search for the truth safe in every line of investigation; next, infidelity, by which I do not mean want of fidelity to this or that dominant creed, but want of fidelity to that which underlies all creeds, the idea that the true and the good are one; and finally, materialism, by which I do not mean this or that scientific theory of the universe, but that devotion to the mere husks and rinds of good, that struggle for place and pelf, that faith in mere material comfort and wealth, which eats out of human hearts all patriotism, and which is the very opposite to the spirit which gives energy to scientific achievement. * * * I believe that the little army of scientific men furnish a very precious germ, from which better ideas may spring; * * * and I trust that love, admiration, and gratitude, between men of science on both sides of the Atlantic, may add new cords and give strength to old cords which unite the hearts of the two great English-speaking nations.

On the same occasion, in reference to the question of international amity, I ventured to say this much:

Among the motives which prompted me at the time of accepting your invitation was this: I thought, and friends of mine here thought, that a man withdrawn from the arena of politics, who had been fortunate enough to gain a measure of the good-will of the American people, might do something toward softening political asperities. I referred to this point in Boston, but my references to it have grown more and more scanty, until, in the three cities last visited, they disappeared altogether. And this not because I had the subject less at heart, but because, as your great countryman Emerson might express it, any reference of the kind would be like the sound of a scythe in December, entirely out of place. During my four months' residence in the United States I have not heard a single whisper hostile to England.

This, Sir, will sufficiently indicate to you my experience of the feeling of the people of the United States toward this country. Either they do not hate us, as alleged; or, if they do, the manner in which they suppressed this feeling, out of consideration for a guest, proves them to be the most courteous of nations.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN TYNDALL.

ATHENÆUM CLUB, Saturday, Jan. 17.

GIFT TO TOLEDO.

The Toledo *Blade* announces that the executors of the late Jesup W. Scott's estate, in conformity to his expressed wishes, and also of those of Mrs. Scott, are to convey moneys and property to the amount of $50,000 or upward to the Trustees of the Toledo University of Arts and Trades. This is to be in addition to the principal donation made in 1872 to the same object, of 160 acres of land near the city, and is unconditional in its terms.

BITS OF HUMANITY.

A correspondent of the Washington *Star* sends the following statements, saying that he knows the parents of the children, and has recently received an account of their birth from a personal friend: "Mrs. J. B. McCrum, residing at No. 58 Parsons street, Kalamazoo, Mich., is the mother of twins so small that they are a marvel of humanity, putting in shade all stories of Lilliputians ever heard of. One is a boy and the other a girl, and weigh, together, three pounds and four ounces! They are perfect, and seem to be in good health. Their bed is a little paper box, filled with cotton, and they are dressed in doll's clothes. The mother and children were doing well at last accounts. These twins are the smallest living children ever heard of. They take food naturally, and make a noise like very young kittens. Quite a number of citizens have called to see the little wonders. A tea-cup will cover the head of either. Their hands are about the size of the bowl of a tea-spoon, and their bodies less than six inches long—the boy a trifle the larger."

MILITARY EXPLOSIVES.

The London *Times* of Jan. 19 says: "The almost exclusive monopoly which gunpowder held as a military explosive has of late years ceased, and, so far as mining operations are concerned, our old friend has been completely jostled out of place by the more powerful products of modern science. Gun-cotton, dynamite, lithofracteur, and other analogous compounds have largely superseded gunpowder as mining agents, both in civil and military operations.

Lithofracteur appears to have been occasionally used by the German military engineers during the war in 1870, and its employment during the siege of Paris was specially referred to by the military correspondent of the *Times*. The composition of these several substances is now so universally known that is perhaps unnecessary to give it; still, it is convenient for our purpose to refer briefly to it.

Gun-cotton is produced by steeping cotton fibre in a mixture of nitric acid and oil of vitriol. The cotton does not sustain any change in appearance by this treatment, but it increases considerably in weight. The cotton, in fact, parts with a quantity of water, and absorbs in its stead the elements of the nitric acid, which are much heavier than the water displaced. In this way the cotton is impregnated with a large amount of oxygen, which is thus ready, on the application of heat, to form gaseous compounds with the carbon of the cotton.

When this explosive substance is made according to the Abel process it possesses three characteristics which render it peculiarly adapted to military engineering operations. It can be stored and transported in the wet condition—that is, saturated with moisture—in which state it is absolutely uninflammable. While in this wet state it will explode with terrific violence if a small portion of dry gun-cotton be detonated in contact with it. Lastly, it may freely be brought under fire without fear of accidental explosion. The Government works at Waltham Abbey are now in full operation, and, under the active superintendence of Col. Younghusband, R. A., large stores of gun-cotton, for torpedo and other purposes, are in course of formation in different parts of the kingdom. A small quantity has also been sent to Ashantee for use in connection with military engineering services.

Nitro-glycerine is an explosive oil in many respects analogous to gun-cotton. It is produced by the action of nitric acid, mixed with oil of vitriol, upon glycerine, the sweet substance obtained when oils and fat are steamed. It is one of the most treacherous explosive substances known to chemists, and frightful accidents have been caused by incautiously using it in its crude state. In the course of many endeavors to counteract or reduce the sources of danger attending the use of nitro-glycerine, M. Nobel made the important observation that its explosive properties were not reduced, but, on the contrary, somewhat favored, by mixing the liquid with solid substances, in themselves thoroughly inert. This led to the production of dynamite, which constitutes one of the safest, most powerful, and most convenient explosive agents applicable to industrial purposes, although it is not, in our opinion, equally applicable to military purposes. Dynamite is made by mixing nitro-glycerine with a porous, infusorial earth, known in German as 'Kieselgühr.' The earth absorbs the oil, and the result is a plastic, putty-like substance of a brick-dust color, containing about seventy-five per cent. of nitro-glycerine and twenty-five of absorbent earth. Dynamite is manufactured in this country by the British Dynamite Company, who have erected extensive works at Ardeer, near Glasgow. They make two descriptions—No. 1, or the ordinary "Kieselgühr" article, which contains about seventy-five per cent. of nitro-glycerine, and a cheaper quality called No. 2, which contains about twenty per cent. of nitro-glycerine, mixed with nitrate of potash and powdered charcoal.

Lithofracteur is, practically, dynamite under another name. It generally consists of nitro-glycerine, sandy earth, powdered coal, sulphur, sawdust, and nitrate of soda or nitrate of baryta.

We have already stated that one of the characteristics of gun-cotton which contributes to its applicability to military purposes is that it may be freely brought under fire without fear of accidental explosion—that is to say, a package of compressed gun-cotton would not explode if struck by a rifle-bullet. If the gun-cotton were dry, the heat caused by the impact of the bullet would set it on fire, and it would then merely burn away with more or less fierceness, according to the amount of gun-cotton in the package. But if the gun-cotton were damp, the impact of the bullet would have no more effect than it would have on wood earth, or any like inert substance. In the case of nitro-glycerine compounds, however, exposure to musketry-fire would be attended by far more serious serious results. Under these circumstances, and at all ordinary infantry ranges, a package of dynamite or lithofracteur, will explode with considerable violence."

ITALIAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Under date of Jan. 12, the London *Times* correspondent at Naples writes: "The Presidents of the various tribunals have this week delivered their usual annual inaugural discourses, but as they are not yet published. I am unable to derive from them any deductions as to the moral and social state of the South. One important statement, made by Procureur General Arabia, was that verdicts in favor of sentence of death had been passed by eleven juries without *circostanze attenuante*, which appeared to the magistrate to indicate grave doubt in public opinion as to the necessity of capital punishment. This is a question which will, however, be shortly determined, as the Government is preparing a new penal code in which, it is said by some, will be limited to parricide and regicide, and by others to murder and regicide—though the former seems to comprise the latter crime. However it may be, it is quite time the law should be definitively settled in conformity with public opinion, whatever that may be. Yet it is difficult to believe that public opinion can be consistent with public safety if the lives of such men as the brigand Croco, red with blood, whose appeal against sentence of death was rejected last month, or the carrier who last Autumn hurled a woman and her three children out of cart over the cliffs, between Salerno and Majuri, are spared. A hope was expressed by one of the Presidents who addressed the public last week that means would be adopted expediting the course of justice, especially as regards the 'instruction' (the drawing up) of the process. A striking case in illustration of the slowness of criminal procedure has lately occurred. On the 7th of December a brutal murder was committed in Anacapri—a woman was found in her bed with her throat cut from ear to ear, and a man was arrested on suspicion and confined in the prison of the village. On the 4th of January the statement of the case, drawn up by the local Prætor, was sent over to the authorities. Before his final committal for trial the evidence against the accused must be sifted before the Camera del Consiglio, and when that may be done is quite uncertain. 'It may not be for two months, or even more,' said an officer of justice, 'unless there is some one to push on the case.' So that one who may never be placed at the bar may yet lie in prison for months. There is much that requires reform in the Italian system of criminal procedure, and, as none are more fully persuaded of it than Italians themselves, we may confidently hope to see such changes effected."

A HEATHEN'S IDEA.

The Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise* relates the following: "Riding along a trail on the crest of a mountain ridge, east of the Lower Sink of the Carson, in 1860, in company with a Piute Capitan, we came upon an old grave—a mere sunken spot a few feet off the trail. 'There,' said the Capitan, 'there lies one of my men. He was a good man. We buried him there four years ago.' Said we, 'Is he in there yet?' 'No,' said the brave, pointing upward, 'he is there—he is in Pah-ah's country.' 'Now,' said we, wishing to draw out his notions in regard to the immortality of the soul, 'now, suppose we were to dig there, should we not find the skull of your man—his thigh bones and his ribs?' 'Yes,' answered the Indian; 'we should find these.' 'Then how can he be in Pah-ah country?' 'His bones, his skull and ribs and all his bones are here,' said the Capitan, 'but his dream is above with Pah-ah.'"

AN OIL-DRIPPING STONE.

In a note to a gentleman who has written a book upon the oil regions, Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour incidentally says: "When you go to Albany visit the Museum of Natural History, Geology, &c., &c., in the State Agricultural Hall, ask the keeper to show you a piece of coral stone, which has to my knowledge been dripping oil for twenty years in that building. It may throw some light on the 'oil question.' The likenesses in your book interested me. They are not of men I know, but they are all marked with intelligence, vigor, and enterprise. They make a curious study for those who care for physiognomics. I do not think faces show men's natural traits so much as they do their histories. What a man has gone through leaves marks on his face. I thought I could read the story of each one before I looked at the letter press."

ANOTHER CENTENARIAN DEAD.

A telegram from Napanee, Canada, records the death, near that place, on the 30th ult., of Mrs. Mary Bogart, at the age of 102 years. She was one of the first settlers, having located in Adolphustown in the year 1790, and ever since has made that her home. She was born in New-Jersey. For the last two years her friends and relatives have celebrated her birthday by giving a picnic. At the last celebration about 1,000 people were present, some coming from Chicago, Ill., and other distant places.

TRICHINA IN INDIANA.

A telegram from Aurora, Ind., Jan. 30, says that the Trainer and Burtes families, who have been ill for some time past from eating pork infected with trichina, were still in a critical condition, and their recovery is very doubtful. After being afflicted about a week the disease assumes a type similar to inflammatory rheumatism. The limbs swell, become stiff, and exceedingly tender to the touch, accompanied by severe pain. One other person became ill on the 29th ult. from the same cause, making eight in all in Aurora.

AMUSEMENTS.

A very few changes are to be mentioned in relation to theatrical performances this evening. The Holman English opera troupe are to appear at the Olympic; the Vokes Family figure in "The Right Man in the Wrong Place" at Niblo's; and Mr. Yankee Locke enters (in "Trumps") upon a brief engagement at Wood's Museum. Miss Cushman reads at Steinway Hall to-night for the last time but one.

Piles or Hemorrhoids

Positively perfectly and permanently cured by "ABSORPTION," without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. MCCANDLISS & SON, of No. 2,008 Arch st., Philadelphia, at St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York till Feb. 7, and two weeks in every four hereafter. There is no deception in this, for we are prepared to furnish hundreds of references to the best citizens in New York and Philadelphia, whom we have cured.—*Advertisement.*

RAILROAD SNOW PLOUGH—Invented by BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, built and ready for use, now in yard of FLUSHING AND NORTH-SIDE RAILROAD, at Hunter's Point. Model can be seen at store No. 439 Third av. This new machine is intended to elevate the snow and throw it from the track, clearing roadway nine feet wide. Railroad men are invited to examine the machine. BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK.
—*Advertisement.*

Giesler & Co.

"Dry Sillery," "Gold Label," and "Extra Superior Dry" for sale by the trade, and by
PURDY & NICHOLAS,
No. 43 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

A Long Journey.

"I would go a thousand miles to have teeth extracted as it is done at Dr. COLTON'S in the Cooper Institute." So wrote a patient who had twelve extracted.—*Advertisement.*

MAKE THE SKIN SOFT AND TRANSPARENT by producing a healthy action. Do not obstruct by Powders or Opaque Washes. BURNETT'S KALLISTON is clean, fragrant, and harmless, and really beneficial to an inactive skin, differing from all other cosmetics.—*Advertisement.*

A TRUSTY CURE FOR COLDS—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

A pleasure to have teeth extracted at Dr. HASBROUCK'S, late operator at Colton's. Office, No. 954 Broadway, corner 23d st.—*Advertisement.*

Important to Mothers.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a certain remedy. It allays all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, sure to regulate the bowels, and cures wind colic. Depend upon it, mothers, it will relieve the little sufferer immediately.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth,
infinitely superior to rubber, which is well known from the baneful effects of mercury and sulphur therein contained to be dry, heating to the gums and unhealthy. This beautiful material is entirely free from all injurious effects upon the mouth and system. It is perfectly PURE, EXTREMELY DURABLE, FEATHER-LIGHT, COOL, THIN, and feeling like the skin of the mouth; it is entirely unequaled. Full particulars explained, and references given if required by Dr. M. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 37 West 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs. All operations WARRANTED. Established 1835.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

The House of John Bullock, Esq., of Bay Ridge, was saved from burglars Monday night last by HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 7 Murray st.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

DIED.

BARTON.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 31, 1874, of pneumonia, ELIZA MARY GIRD, wife of George G. Barton, in the 60th year of her age.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral, which will take place at her late residence, No. 13 Bethune st., on Tuesday morning, 3d inst., at 10 o'clock.

BURT.—Saturday, Jan. 31, JAMES BURT, in the 83d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 1 P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, William M. Price, No. 58 Remsen st., corner Hicks st., Brooklyn.

CONANT.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 31, suddenly, of brain fever, MARY ESTHER EDDS MARSHALL CONANT, only daughter of Josiah and Mary A. S. Conant, aged 8 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 12 Carmine st., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock.

CUTLER.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 31, 1874, Mrs. CHARLOTTE E. CUTLER, aged 78 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Thos. B. Sidebotham and Wm. H. Sutton, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel H. Case, No. 268 Adams st., on Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 9 A. M. Her remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery. Harlem train leaves Grand Central Depot at 12 M.

DORSETT.—On Sunday, Feb. 1, 1874, JOHN DORSETT, in the 95th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 134 West Fourth street, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DUFFIE.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 31, at the residence of Mrs. Isaac Gibson, her sister, No. 253 Lexington av., MAGARET DUFFIE, daughter of the late John Duffie.

The relatives and friends, and the friends of her nephew, Rev. Dr. Duffie, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington av., corner of 35th st., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock.

EDWARDS.—On Friday, Jan. 30, at the residence of her son-in-law, Harry M. Morris, ANN R. EDWARDS, widow of Lieut. Richard G. Edwards, U. S. N., in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 49 West 38th st., on Monday, 2d February, at 11 o'clock A. M.

GILES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 1, at her late residence, No. 212 Raymond st., MARY CAROLINE, wife of James H. Giles and daughter of Maria A. and the late Rev. John W. Brown.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAND.—At Memphis, Tenn., on the 28th ult., GEO. E. HAND, son of J. M. Hand, of Augusta, Ga., in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his uncle, S. C. Southmayd, No. 146 West 13th st., this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Middletown, Conn., for interment.

HAPPELL.—On Friday, 30th ult., at his late residence, No. 253 East 4th st., BALTHAZER HAPPELL, in the 79th year of his age.

The friends of the family and the members of the St. Mathew's Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 12:30 o'clock, from St. Mathew's Church, corner Broome and Elizabeth sts.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

HEYER.—On Saturday morning 31st inst., WHITEHEAD F. HEYER, in his 47th year.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, on Tuesday next, 3d inst., at 12 o'clock. Friends from New-York take the 11 o'clock boat, foot Whitehall st., to Clifton Landing, where carriages will be in waiting.

KIP.—At Passaic, N. J., on Saturday morning, MERTON, youngest child of Ira A. and Matie Kip, aged 2 months and 8 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, Gregory av., Passaic, at 11 o'clock on Monday, Feb. 2.

MARBLE.—At Auburn, N. Y., Jan. 31, ADELINE, widow of the late Nathan Marble, of Port Byron, aged 72 years.

MURRAY.—On Thursday, Jan. 29, after a brief, but severe, illness, ALEXANDER MURRAY, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 230 West 33d st., on this, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

RITCHIE.—At Paris, France, Jan. 31, 1874, SOPHIA HARRISON, wife of the late Andrew Ritchie, and daughter of the late Harrison Gray Otis, in her 76th year.

SEELY.—At Paterson, N. J., Friday, Jan. 30, JULIA E., wife of W. J. Seely, of Jersey City.

Funeral on Monday, Feb. 2, at 2 P. M., from residence of S. A. Van Saun, No. 139 Ellison st., Paterson. Train leaves foot Chambers st. at 12 M.

WENDOVER.—At Nyack, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1874, Miss RACHEL WENDOVER, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Harriet Bedford, Nyack, on Monday, at 1 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Chambers st. at 9:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO JOBBERS.

A salesman who has sold dry goods in Chicago for twenty years desires a line of samples, from general stock of dry goods, to sell from in Chicago, or travel with if necessary. Address G. N., Box 210 *Times* Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"OBSERVATIONS ON CATARRH;" FROM a forthcoming work on Throat Diseases, by A. N. Williamson, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College. Sent free. Address No. 137 East 17th st.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

POLITICAL.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, No. 163 Duane st.—Monthly meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 2, 1874, at 8 o'clock.
CHAS. A. STETSON, JR., President.
JAMES STACK, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting of the above THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, at Fourteenth Ward Hotel.
THOS. F. GEARY, President.
RICHARD MCGUIRE, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting of the above association will be held at the head-quarters, No. 12 University place, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock.
CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.
WM. TERHUNE, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at Bleecker Building MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7:30 o'clock.
ROBERT R. CARPENTER, President.
GEORGE A. LUCKEY, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The market during the past week has given signs of some increased activity, and business may be said to have somewhat improved. There is an increased inquiry for all classes of property, a considerable number of sales have been closed at private contract, the auctions held at the Exchange have been better attended, and a more general interest is being manifested in matters pertaining to real estate. It is to be hoped that this state of things will continue, for there is no reason why, with a revival of activity in all other branches of trade, that the real estate market should longer continue in the state of prostration that has characterized for months past. The total value of City property sold at auction at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Jan. 31, amounts to $158,6000 as against $72,150, the figures for the week previous. The most important sale consummated during the week was that on Friday last, when Messrs. Muller & Son sold the premises No. 80 Nassau street for $71,600, effecting a sale nearer the real value of the property than has been made at auction in some time past.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine street, reports having sold, at private sale, the new four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, 25 by 65, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 17 East Fifty-third street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, for $76,000. The purchaser of the property is Mr. Benjamin W. Floyd, President of the Produce Exchange.

Among the important auctions announced to occur during the present month mention may be made of that in charge of Jere. Johnson, Jr., to take place in Brooklyn on the 24th inst., at which the valuable Post farm, located at Fort Hamilton, comprising 130 acres of land, with 1,200 feet of water front, will be sold, under the direction of the executors of the estate of Christian B. Morrison, deceased.

THIS WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

The sales thus far projected for the present week are as noted below. Several of them are of importance, as will be seen by a reference to the list, especially the auction in charge of Messrs. Muller & Son on Tuesday, at which an extensive line of improved City property will be offered. The transactions to occur are as follows, all at the Exchange:

To-day, (Monday,) Feb. 2.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James H. Matthaei, Esq., Referee, of two houses with lots, each 25 by 60, on First avenue, north-west corner of Forty-sixth street, and one house with lot, 20 by 75.4, on East Forty-sixth street, north side, 60 feet west of First avenue, in rear of above.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, of a lot 27.8 by 100, with a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house upon the front thereof and a stable in rear, situate on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, 175 feet east of Third avenue.

Tuesday, Feb. 3.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, executors' sale, by order of the executors of the estate of Andrew L. Ireland, deceased, of the following valuable improved property: One two-story and attic brick house, with lot, 25 by 90, No. 67 Amity street, north side, between Thompson street and South Fifth avenue; one four-story brick house, with lot, 25 by 100, No. 51 Amity street, north side, between South Fifth avenue and Wooster street; one two-story and attic brick house, with lot, 21.6 by 75, No. 52 Amity street, opposite last-named premises; one three-story brick house, with lot, 21.11 by 128.6, No. 21 South Fifth avenue, east side, south of Amity street; four two-story brick houses, with lot, 25 by 96, No. 2 Gansevoort street, near Fourth street; one three-story brick house and store, with lot, 35 by 87.6 by 25 by 66, Nos. 51 and 53 Eighth avenue, corner Horatio street; two two-story cottages, with lots, each 14.5 by 88, Nos. 12 and 14 Horatio street, (Jackson's square,) near Eighth avenue; one lot, 29.4 by 112.3, with two three-story brick houses upon the front thereof, and a three-story brick shop in rear, Nos. 641 and 641½ Hudson street, near Greenwich street, and three three-and-one-half-story brick houses, with lots, each 19.9 by 70, Nos. 306, 308, and 310 Tenth avenue, east side, south of Twenty-eighth street. This is the most important auction that has been attempted for months past, and it is to be hoped, for the future of the market, that the result will be a success. Messrs. Muller & Son will also offer at public auction on Tuesday the desirable five-story brown-stone-front store, with lot, 23 by 101, No. 25 Beekman street, south side, between William and Nassau streets.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. DeWitt Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 20 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fifth street, south side, one 200 feet and the other 240 feet west of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John M. Scribner, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 18.9 by 99.11 on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, north side, 328 feet west of Fifth avenue.

Wednesday, Feb. 4.

By A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Chas. E. Miller, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-first street, north side, 200 feet west of Sixth avenue, and four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-second street, south side, 300 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. G. Strong, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 25 by 90 on West Thirty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, public auction, sale announced as positive, of the four-story brick house, 20 by 50, with lot 60 feet deep, No. 459 Second avenue, south-west corner of Twenty-sixth street.

Thursday, Feb. 5.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Theodore F. Miller, Esq., Referee, of a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot 25.5 by 90, on Madison avenue, south-east corner of Sixtieth street.

Friday, Feb. 6.

By Wm. Kennelly, Sheriff's sale of the lot, 26 by 51.8, with the six-story building thereon covering same, situate on the north-west corner of Delancey and Norfolk streets, known as No. 130 Delancey street, and No. 85 Norfolk street.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. H. Knox, Esq., Referee, of the house with lot 19.4 by 142.4, No. 331 West Twenty-third street, north side, 325 feet west of Eighth avenue.

Saturday, Feb. 7.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Robert E. Robinson, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 18.6 by 105, (irregular,) on Second avenue, west side, 67.11 feet north of Thirty-sixth street.

This sale will close the week's business.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Jan. 30.

Broadway, e. s., 25.1x110.6x25	$96,600
Essex st., No. 101, w. s., 77.6 ft. n. of Delancey st., 22.6x43.9	12,000
Greenwich st., e. s., 108.6 ft. n. of Canal st., 22 x90	5,100
Milton st., n. e. s., 100 ft. s. e. of Courtlandt av., 50x100, Morrisania	1,800
Madison st., s. s., 216.5 ft. e. of Scammel st., 23.6x95	13,200
Mulberry st., No. 38, e. s., 92.10 ft. n. of Park st., 20.1x about 84.6	10,000
Orchard st., e. s., 127.6 ft. n. of Stanton st., 25.6x87.9	25,000
Rivington st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Lewis st., 25x100	26,000
Willett st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Stanton st., 25x100	32,550
Waverly st., s. w. s., 100 ft. s. e. of Courtlandt av., 50x100, Morrisania	1,500
West st., s. e. corner of Jane st., 70x101	14,000
12th st., No. 61, East, n. s., 90.10 ft. e. of Broadway, 35x28.5	25,500
28th st., n. s., 320.6 ft. e. of 9th av., 54.6x98.9	78,000
41st st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 7th av., 20x98.9	8,000
74th st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x102.2; 74th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x102.2	40,000
83d st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x71.3x50 x73.3	6,000
Same property	16,500
86th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 92x102.2; 85th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 92x102.2	80,000
86th st., s. s., 192 ft. w. of 2d av., 43x102.2; 85th st., n. s., 192 ft. w. of 2d av., 43x102.2	25,000
145th st., s. e. corner Leggett av., 75x100, Morrisania	1,385
148th st., n. s., 290 ft. e. of Kings Bridge Road, 200x99.11	15,000
Clinton av., s. s., 220.4 ft. e. of 1st st., 102.9x160; Clinton av., s. s., 418.5 ft. e. of 1st st., 47.8x234, Morrisania	1,918
Clinton av., n. s., 225.4 ft. e. of 1st av., 50x100, Morrisania	475
Locust av., lots Nos. 118, 119, 120, map Fairmont, 150x100	5,000
Leggett av., e. s., 200 ft. n. of 146th st., 100x100, Morrisania	1,600
Prospect av., n. w. s., lot No. 71, map East Tremont, 76x150x92	400
9th av., s. w. corner 46th st., 22x75	25,000
11th av., s. e. corner 54th st., 20.5x72	23,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Bowery, No. 307, 4 years; 1 year, $1,000; 3 years, per year	$1,200
Cedar st., No. 141, 4¼ years, per year	1,400
4th av., n. e. corner 16th st., basement and sub-cellar, 5 years, per year	2,500
8th av., No. 795, 5 years, per year	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE,

For Founderies, Manufactories, Chemical Works. Large blocks of lots, with bulkhead water front, suitable for large founderies or factories; also blocks of lots suitable for dwellings; prices low and terms very easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH-BASEMENT house on 38th st., near 7th av.; house 16 feet 8 inches front; lot half the block; private staircase; mirrors, cornices, and gas fixtures, all in perfect order; price, $18,500. Apply to TIMPSON & PEET, Real Estate office, Broadway and 44th st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone houses. Nos. 230, 232, and 234 West 48th st. A bargain for any one seeking a home. Price $18,000 each. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES.—Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE MADISON Avenue Hotel and furniture, corner 27th st.; leased for three years; is offered at a bargain; price $65,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AV.—AN EXTRA WIDE first-class house, on a corner above 42d st.; will be sold with or without the elegant furniture, or with or without the stable. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brick store corner of Coenties Slip and Front st.; prominent location; terms easy. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AS AN INVESTMENT, NOS. 185 AND 187 South 5th av.; 50x100. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HIRAM MERRITT,

REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 53 3D AV.
Houses and lots bought and sold.
Stores and houses to let.
Rents collected, and full charge of property taken.
Returns promptly made. Reference given as to responsibility, &c.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, brown-stone trimmings, in East 24th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; lot, 20x100; all modern improvements; with or without gas-fixtures, mirrors, cornices, &c.; rented to May 1 next; terms to suit, Principals only apply for permits to J. SPENCER SMITH, Attorney, No. 318 Broadway, south-east corner Pearl st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, CHEAP TO A prompt buyer, the new first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 146 East 37th st., 25x50x100; lately overhauled, painted, and frescoed; built by day's work for the present owner; has all latest improvements. Apply to J. COAR, No. 152 East 37th st.

$75,000 FOR FIVE DWELLING-houses, 45th st., near Lexington av.; well built, first class, in good order; sold separately if desired. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

$24,000.—FOR SALE—IN 35TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., three-story brick high-stoop house; good order. Will exchange for large house. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP.—NO. 438 East 84th st.; house in perfect order, with modern improvement; must be sold at once. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

FOR SALE,

First-class houses, Nos. 203 and 207 West 45th st., price $21,000; also Nos. 247 and 249 West 44th st., price $15,500. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BRICK house, corner of 7th av. and 13th st. Price $25,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE BEST SUBURB.

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms.

Henry G. Ball, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robt. S. Walker, 205 Broadway; Geo. M. Kibbin, 49 Greene st.; Chas. B. Hewitt, 48 Beekman st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. Van Winkle, Rutherford Park, N. J.

HOME! HOME!! HOME!!!—

At Flushing, 6 miles from New-York; 103 trains daily from 6 A. M. to 12 at night; a yearly commutation ticket free.

(Fare 8c. by package tickets.)

For sale, a French slate roof House, filled in with brick; gas, water, marble mantels; good closets; sewer connections, with double plot of ground; guttered and flagged.

Price $4,000.

The owner intends to sell, and any party who can invest in a home, from $500 to $2,500, will address Box No. 142 Post Office, obtain a free pass to Flushing, and full particulars.

STEAM TRANSIT.

Homes less than one hour from Wall st. We have several attractive places near depots, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, suitable for families desiring comfort, economy, and pleasant surroundings; prices from $6,000 to $13,000. Also, a fine farm of 75 acres, beautifully located and highly improved. Also, beautiful place to rent; price, $800; plenty of shade, carriage-house, fine grounds, and garden. WILLARD & STONE, No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE,

Near Broad st., Newark, N. J., $6,500, $1000 to $1,500 in cash, three-story frame-dwelling; arranged by the former owner for his own convenience; gas, water, &c.; well calculated for two genteel families; twelve rooms; nice and quiet neighborhood; three minutes' walk from depot; sold to close an estate; no reduction from the above price. H. A. HOYT, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

ADMIRABLE STEAM TRANSIT, FORTY-three minutes, numerous trains, low fares, cheap living, healthy location, $60 per month rental or interest on purchase—Suburban villa residence, twelve rooms, modern fitted; extra large lot, (100x380,) with garden, flowers, lawn, fruit, and shade; two blocks from West Elizabeth passenger depot, and within a mile of centre of city; paved and lighted streets. For particulars address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 184 Elizabeth, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—DESIRABLE, thoroughly-built residence; modern improvements, ten rooms, one-half acre, garden, lawns; excellent neighborhood; price, $9,000; terms suitable. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st., New-York, or Orange, opposite depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE.—STATEN ISLAND—HOTEL AND VILla sites; fifty acres, south side, choice location, having extensive ocean and land views. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF NORTH NEW-York and Port Morris properties. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON VESTRY, WEST, AND JANE STS. AND 13TH AV.
Also,
BULK-HEAD
ON 13TH AV. (NORTH RIVER.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of J. S. & H. C. Ward, executors of S. S. Ward, deceased, the following-described real estate, viz.:

VESTRY ST.

Two lots north side, 85 feet east of West st., each 23 x87.6.

WEST ST.

Three lots on the south-west corner of West and Jane sts., each about 23.6x71 feet.

JANE ST.

Twelve lots on the south side of Jane st., comprising the entire southerly front between West st. and 13th av., each lot about 71 feet in depth, and varying in front and rear from 19 to 24 feet.

13TH AV.

Three lots on the south-east corner of 13th av. and Jane st., with the brick buildings thereon, lots each 23.6x80.5. These buildings contain an engine and boiler in first-rate order, with pulleys, shafting, &c., all of which will be sold with the three lots.

Also,
BULK-HEAD
ON 13TH AV., (NORTH RIVER,)

and opposite the last-described property. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, lard refineries, &c.

SIXTY PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE OF ANDREW L. IRELAND, DECEASED, BY MESSRS. A. H. MULLER & SON, TUESDAY, FEB. 3, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY:

Four-story dwelling-house, No. 51 Amity st.: lot 25x109 feet.

Two-story and attic dwelling house, No. 52 Amity st.; lot 21 6-12x75 feet.

Two-story and attic dwelling-house, No. 67 Amity st.; lot 25x90 feet.

Three-story dwelling-house, No. 21 South 5th av.; lot 21 11-12x128 6-12 feet.

Three-story dwelling-house and stores, Nos. 51 and 53 8th av., corner of Horatio st.; lot 6 9-12 feet on Horatio st., 28 3-12 feet on 8th av., x 87 6-12 feet and 66 feet in depth, 25 feet rear.

Two two-story cottages, Nos. 12 and 14 Horatio st., (Jackson square,) No. 14 three rooms deep; lots 14 5-12x88 feet.

Four two-story dwelling-houses, No. 2 Gansevoort st.; lot 25x96 feet.

Four-story store and double dwelling-house, with rear building, No. 641 and 641 Hudson st.; lot 29 2-12x111 3-12 feet.

Three three-story and attic dwelling-houses, Nos. 306, 308, 310 10th av., between 27th and 28th sts.; lots 20 9-12x70 feet.

J. B. IRELAND, Executor, No. 200 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STORE AND LOT NO. 25 Beekman st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

BEEKMAN STREET—The five-story brown-stone-front store and lot situate on southerly side of Beekman st., near William st., and known as No. 25; lot 23x101 feet. Terms liberal.

EXECUTORS' SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty-one miles from the City, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, on the main street; 4¾ acres of land; plenty of fruit; house double, two-story frame, twelve rooms; barn, carriage-house, &c.; in good order; near to depot, churches, and school; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of E. A. WILDEY, Executrix, or of SAMUEL FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A FOUR-STORY BRICK house, 20x50, lot 20x100, in East 24th st., between 4th and Lexington avs., with gas-fixtures, mirrors, carpets, &c.; lease from one to five years to satisfactory tenant, with good security. Can be seen only on permit from J. SPENCER SMITH, Attorney, No. 318 Broadway, south-east corner Pearl st., Room No. 8.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house to rent for one year, at Audubon Park, Washington Heights; large stables and coach-house attached; Croton water, gas, &c., throughout; possession March 1. Apply to WM. F. GRINNELL, No. 15 Broad st.

TO RENT AT NORWALK, CONN., THE COTTAGE on North av., with lot adjoining, now occupied by R. P. Hart, Esq. The house has furnace, hot and cold water, and gas; is three minutes' walk from depot of the horse railroad; rent, $750 per annum. Apply to F. ST. JOHN LOCKWOOD, Esq., Norwalk.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. —To let or lease, the whole or in lofts, the 100 feet deep, splendid lighted, four-story building, with store; can be occupied any time before May; in No. 85 Mercer st., near Spring.

TO LET, AT TRENTON, N. J.—A VERY DEsirable store, 20 feet front by 93 feet deep, suitable for any business, and an extra fine opening for a dry-goods or clothing store. Inquire of E. L. ALEXANDER, No. 117 Liberty st.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light sub-cellar of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 20 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, NO. 763 BROADWAY, 25x100. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place. First-class property a specialty.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES IN A MODERN building, No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor place. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM-POWER, IN the splendid new iron-front building Nos. 108, 110, 112, and 114 Wooster st., between Prince and Spring sts., the store, second floor and basement, 100x100 feet, well lighted front and rear, and finely finished; suitable for any large mercantile or manufacturing business, being near Broadway and in the vicinity of the principal hotels; steam-engine 80-horse power, water, gas, and steam-heater; Otis' patent elevators; can be divided into two stores, 50x100 feet, or into four stores, 25x100. Will be rented very low for a term of years. Inquire on the premises, or of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE TO LET—THE NEW FIVE-STORY IRON and brick building, on the corner of West and Jay and Caroline sts.; vaults under sidewalk and cellar; warranted water-tight; size 30x80; possession immediately. Apply to E. DODD, No. 3 Bleecker st., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren st.

READE STREET STORES TO LET—FIVE-story store Nos. 148 and 150 Reade st., (north side,) 50 feet front; and No. 152 Reade st., 25 feet front, with iron roof, doors, sashes, and shutters. Also, the lofts of the nine-story building corner Greenwich and Reade sts. Apply to R. L. & A. STUART, No. 169 Chambers st.

TO LEASE.—WHOLE OR PART OF DESIRABLE house, factory attached, for light business or public house, situated in Amity st., or would rent the factory or furnished rooms to gentlemen; owner lives in same house. Inquire of MELVILLE, Jeweler, No. 1,191 Broadway.

ASTOR PLACE HOTEL, TO LEASE FAVORAbly.—Over one hundred suites rooms, stores, restaurants, basements; most sitely and centrally located, facing Broadway, between Cooper Institute and Bible House. Apply at No. 27 3d av.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—South-west corner of Houston st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

LOFTS, WITH STEAM POWER, TO LET IN the first-class building Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Baxter st. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

A PARTY HAVING FIRST-CLASS MILLINery-rooms in vicinity of Union square, will rent accomodations to first-class dress-maker. Address MODES, Station D.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

I WILL GIVE IN EXCHANGE FOR A house about 20x60 in fee, centrally located, a first-class plot of lots, improving rapidly in value; or will exchange for store property. House to be worth $30,000 to $50,000. Possession about May or September. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,

AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission

GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,

and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 28, 1874.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1873.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1873, to 31st December, 1873		$6,511,114 22
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1873		2,212,160 70
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$8,723,274 92
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1873, to 31st December, 1873		$6,290,016 73
Losses paid during the same period	$2,960,882 49	
Returns of Premiums and expenses	$1,258,319 26	
The company has the following assets, viz.:		
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks		$8,567,105 00
Loans secured by Stocks, and otherwise		2,802,000 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages		467,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the company, estimated at		422,894 66
Premium notes and bills receivable		2,833,302 27
Cash in bank		521,340 59
Total amount of assets		$15,613,642 52

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d of February, next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1870 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued for gold premiums, the payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of Forty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company, for the year ending 31st December, 1873, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 7th of April next.

By order of the Board. J. H. CHAPMAN, Sec'y.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES, WILLIAM H. WEBB,
CHARLES DENNIS, SHEPPARD GANDY,
W. H. H. MOORE, GORDON W. BURNHAM,
HENRY COIT, FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
LEWIS CURTIS, CHARLES P. BURDETT,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, FRANCIS SKIDDY,
LOWELL HOLBROOK, ROBERT B. MINTURN,
ROYAL PHELPS, ROBERT L. STUART,
DAVID LANE, WILLIAM E. BUNKER,
JAMES BRYCE, JAMES G. DE FOREST,
DANIEL S. MILLER, ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
WM. STURGIS, CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
HENRY K. BOGERT, JOSIAH O. LOW,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR., ADOLPH LEMOYNE,
C. A. HAND, GEORGE W. LANE,
JAMES LOW, ADAM T. SACKETT,
JOHN D. HEWLETT, THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
B. J. HOWLAND, SIMON DE VISSER,
BENJAMIN BABCOCK, HORACE GRAY.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice President.

N. Y. Central & H. R. R. R.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

FOR SALE BY

DAVIS & FREEMAN,

NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission

Francis T. Walker & Co.,

NO. 10 WALL ST.

BUY AND SELL FOR CASH OR ON MARGINS, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

TENNESSEE STATE BONDS.

The Funding act of the State of Tennessee, passed March 15, 1873, requires all the unmatured bonds of the State to be registered before the July interest will be paid, and also provides that all past-due bonds and coupons may be funded in a new series of bonds. The bonds and coupons have to be sent to Nashville for this purpose, and we are prepared to give the business our special attention by sending them to Nashville and having them properly registered and funded.

We will exchange the new funded bonds for old bonds and coupons at a reasonable percentage difference.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
No. 41 Broad st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

NOTICE.

JERSEY CITY BONDS STOLEN.

All persons are warned against purchasing, or negotiating the purchase or sale of the following bonds of Jersey City, which are missing from the Treasurer's safe, and are supposed to be stolen, to wit:

Seven per cent., forty years, coupon bonds, for $1,000 each, dated July 1, 1873, and numbered 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, and 432. Also, seven per cent. improvement bonds for $1,000 each, dated Oct. 1, 1873, running twenty years, numbered 2,761, 2,762, 2,763, and 2,766.

Dated JAN. 27, 1874.

By order of Finance Committee.

E. A. CARMAN, City Controller, Jersey City.

NOTICE.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 29, 1873.—THE UNdersigned, the surviving Trustees under the mortgage deed of the ILLINOIS AND ST. LOUIS BRIDGE COMPANY, dated March 15, 1870, to secure four million first mortgage bonds, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage relating to the sinking fund, have this day drawn from the 4,000 numbers representing the above bonds, the following fifty-five numbers, viz.:

2,746	1,374	3,321	3,825	928	2,473	1,831
2,058	415	2,144	662	2,498	2,259	2,851
1,068	2,024	347	1,931	1,164	73	126
899	2,480	2,126	3,375	2,176	1,612	333
3,615	2,185	2,950	3,447	909	2,375	3,070
1,558	719	2,107	3,805	3,182	1,166	788
572	398	1,210	3,276	3,835	317	1,769
2,257	2,052	1,901	808	216	1,877	

SOLON HUMPHREYS, JOHN A. STEWART, Trustees.

THE MIDLAND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage Coupons, due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after Feb. 2 at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau st.

B. E. SMITH, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cannelton Coal Company of West Virginia will be held at their office, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 53, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1874, at 12 o'clock.

JOSEPH T. LEA, Secretary.

ORDERS TO BUY OR SELL INSURANCE Stocks at the New-York daily call solicited by BENJAMIN T. MARTEN, No. 5 Broad st., Room No. 9, Drexel Building, basement.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 Per Cent.

WATER LOAN BONDS.

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

RAILROAD BONDS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,

And other Stocks and Bonds paying ten to twenty per cent., all strictly first class, at the lowest market rates.

For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty twenty-two years.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,

LATE
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

FOR SALE,

Firt Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., due in 1884,

BY

WOOD & DAVIS,
NO. 31 PINE ST.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.

Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.

LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.

Blanks sent on application.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.

JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1874.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND TO FUNDing and registering Tennessee Coupons and Bonds. Information cheerfully given, and a copy of the Funding law furnished gratis on application.

EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

We refer to Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Maryland Coal Company, for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 3, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NO. 141 BROADWAY, Jan. 29, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,

payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1874. until which time the transfer-book is closed.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 29 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Feb. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 31 until Feb. 3.

JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST.

COUPONS MATURING FEB. 1, 1874, OF THE INternational and Houston and Great Northern Railroad Companies' convertible bonds will be paid at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st., on and after that date.

JACOB S. WETMORE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of this company, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, Feb. 20, 1874, to stockholders of record on Feb. 5, 1874.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1874.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 2d of February next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d prox.

WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1874.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 2, 1874.

J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage bonds of the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York.

HORACE THOMPSON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1874.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE first mortgage bonds and guaranteed preferred stock of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company, maturing Feb. 1, will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at our office, No. 59 Liberty st.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

COLUMBIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th inst.

JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE AUG. 1 UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after MONDAY, the 2d FEBRUARY NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 21st inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, 5th February next.

By order of the board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1874.

NOTICE.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds and of the Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of this company due Feb. 1, next, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Metropolitan National Bank.

The coupons of the Gold Bonds of this company due same date will be paid by Winslow, Lanier & Co.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pekin, Lincoln and Decatur, Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington, and Lafayette, Bloomington and Mississippi Railroad Companies, due same date will be paid at the office of this company.

J. D. COX, President.

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1874,
FROM ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
AND FROM CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD CONVERTIBLE BONDS,
Will be paid after that date at the Agency,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner 3d av. and 9th st., (Bible House.)
SURPLUS, 1st January, 1874.........$211,061

A Divided of Ten per Cent. will be paid on and after the 1st February.

First-class risks respectfully solicited.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLET Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1874.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES Express Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 2, prox.

The transfer-books will close (at the "Union Trust Company of New-York,") at two (2) o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Tuesday, Feb. 3.

GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PADUCAH AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY, MEMPHIS, Jan. 21, 1874.

THE FEBRUARY COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the Paducah and Memphis Railroad Company, will be paid by Messrs. John K. Gilliat & Co., London, and Messrs. Norton, Slaughter & Co., No. 41 Broad st., New-York.

JOHN L. NORTON, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Pacific Railroad, of Missouri, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after 9th of February next. The transfer-book will be closed until 10th prox.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO RAILROAD COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHEnango Valley Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the First National Bank, New-York.

HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 9 prox., till which date the transfer-books are closed.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of February.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the banking-house of Turner Brothers on and after Feb. 2.

W. R. HAMILTON, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.

The following persons are among the

TRUSTEES:
Washington, D. C.

Hon. FRED. DOUGLASS.
L. R. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of United States.
E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor, United States Treasury.
J. H. ELA, Fifth Auditor, United States Treasury.
ZALMON RICHARDS, Auditor District of Columbia.
Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

☞ Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av..
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresss, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (FORmerly with Bedell,) competent and reliable servants, highly recommended, Protestant or Catholic, for City and country.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants constantly to be found at Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st. Mrs. LOWE.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A thoroughly competent girl, who thoroughly understands her duties; is neat and orderly, and an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; best City recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT ENGLISH young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or care children and do sewing or the general house-work of a small family; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to do washing; has good City references. Apply at No. 239 East 59th st., room No. 6.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS chamber-maid and to assist in kitchen; good City reference. Call all the week at No. 36 Columbia st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN THAT IS A first-class cook; understands soups, fish, meats, game, poultry, &c.; boning, larding; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; can make all kinds of desserts and made-up dishes, jellies, &c.; best City reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English young woman, who thoroughly understands good cooking and general house-work, for City or country, at moderate wages; has best of references; is of obliging disposition. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, highly recommended for honesty and sobriety; thoroughly understands her business as cook; meats, game, pastry; excellent at bread, biscuit, and other baking; will do washing; no objections to go to the country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, AS first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 26th st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, or general house-work. Apply at No. 107 West 49th st., second floor.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

SPRING, 1874.

EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

On MONDAY, Feb. 2, we will open our first invoice of SPRING GOODS, which has just been received per recent EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

The invoice consists in part of FRENCH PERCALES, ENGLISH and FRENCH CAMBRICS, ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES, &c., &c. These Goods are exceedingly bright and fresh in appearance, and in entirely new patterns, designs, and colorings.

ALSO,

Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, English and French Nainsooks, Dimities, Swiss Mulls, Jaconets, Piques, Lawns, Organdies, and Cambrics, figured, corded, and striped. Also, plain and embroidered Linen Sets, Collars, and Cuffs, Ruffiings, Plaitings, and Puffings, Initial, Hemstitched, and other Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

ALSO,

A splendid line of SILKS, newly imported and in the latest and most fashionable Parisian colors, at $2 and $2 25 per yard.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STREETS.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMEMT.

HAMBURG EDGINGS,

THIRD LARGE LOT,

AND CHEAPEST.

At 4, 6, 8, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 cents per yard.

CORSETS.

EUROPEAN SAMPLES

CLEARING AT

$1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, and $3.

Sold everywhere from two to six dollars.

200 dozen all whalebone at 40 and 80 cents pair.

SPRING SHADES IN ONE MONAGRAM AND EDWARD

KID GLOVES.

One Button, 45 cents pair.

Two and Three Buttons, 85 cents and $1.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

Edward Ridley & Son,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand st., 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.

FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

Grand Street Cross-town Line of cars stop at the door.

Five minutes' ride from Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman, City or country; or general house-work; has two years' references; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT COOK, excelling in her profession, in a family where a kitchen maid is kept; would do without in a family where her services would be appreciated. Apply at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, respectable young woman, who is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; is a willing, well-tempered girl; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook, and the other as laundress, or do chamber-work and fine washing and ironing; can be well recommended, and be seen for two days. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.; ring the basement bell.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN; BEST reference; is a good, plain cook, excellent laundress; in a private family; wishes a place she will not have to leave in a month; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all branches; soups, jellies, wild fowl, baking, boning, and larding; best of City references. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant young woman; very respectable and good family cook; good washer and ironer; very best testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST CITY reference. Call for two days at No. 233 East 29th st., in the paper store.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; City reference. No. 315 East 25th st., near 2d av.

FAMILIES

Wishing good servants at reduced wages can be suited with German, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, &c., at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RELIABLE MIDDLE-aged American lady of experience and refinement as housekeeper or any position of trust; understands family sewing; would take charge of children; best reference; good home more the object than salary. Call or address Housekeeper, No. 273 West 19th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG person to do general house-work, or up-stairs work and plain sewing; good references. Apply at No. 525 5th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY SWEDISH girl for general work in a good family; is a good plain cook, laundress, &c.; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house-work; good references. Call at No. 93 East Houston st.

FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

LADY'S-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as lady's-maid and seamstress, or to wait upon an invalid lady; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing. Apply at Intelligence Office No. 525 5th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; she is a good dress-maker, perfect hair-dresser, and, in a word, most efficient in her duties; references to that effect. Apply at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st., near 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A REALLY FIRST-CLASS laundress in a first-class family; she understands thoroughly her business in fluting, puffing, &c.; several years' references to that effect. Apply at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH SERVANT WHO is a superior washer, in a private family in country or City; is a meat and pastry cook and makes excellent bread. Apply at No. 110 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., over draper's store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has two and a half years' City reference from her last place; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMan, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of French fluting, doing up fine muslins, &c.; has the very best of City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or Fine Washer.—By a very respectable young Scotch woman: understands French fluting and all kinds of fine work; very best testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can do children's clothes, fluting, puffing, polishing, &c.; best reference; ladies to be seen. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, very best reference, as experienced nurse for young or growing children; superior in sickness or to invalid; take a child from its birth; very trusty, kind, obliging; good seamstress; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, DISENgaged Feb. 6, as night, day, or monthly nurse; best of references given. Call on or address, with particulars, Mrs. Mason, care of W. H. Livingston, Flushing, Long Island.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 411 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH PERSON, LATELY from France; speaks English fluently; as nurse to one or two children. Address for two days, Box No. 25 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A NICE YOUNG GIRL, NEAT AND ACtive, as chamber-maid and nurse, or waitress; has several years' references from her last place. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED LADY AS SICK NURSE or nurse to an invalid, at present disengaged; will take a few more engagements; references from doctors and ladies. Address Nurse, No. 349 West 54th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable French girl, speaking English; is a good seamstress; can furnish good City references. Call for a few days at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG person, as seamstress and to assist with children, or would do light chamber-work; can operate on Singer's sewing-machine, braid, and do fancy embroidery; wages no object; a good home, and privileges to continue the study of music preferred; best references. Apply at No. 525 5th av., between 43d and 44th sts.

New Importations for 1874.

JUST RECEIVED
RICH HAMBURGS, CLUNY, ANTIQUE, AND JETTED LACES.
BEAUTIFUL AND UNIQUE IN DESIGN,
WHICH WE OFFER
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MILLER & GRANT, 879 Broadway

Orders by mail filled with care.

JUST OPENED—1,000 PIECES HAMBURG EDGings and Insertions; also Real Laces, at a great reduction, previous to stock-taking.

BENNET & WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress; can cut and fit; operate on Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker machines; would assist with chamber-work or wait on a lady; City or country; has best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS; expert at family sewing and dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; desires a home in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 628 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; fully competent to fill a man's place; has good references, and has no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, IN a private family; understands the care of silver and getting up salads; willing and obliging; three years' City reference. Call at No. 612 2d av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)

Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH UPHOLSTERER, who worked at Marcotte's for five years, wishes to find work at private houses; knows upholstery and decoration in all their branches. Call on or address Mr. DOUBLOT, No. 295 7th av.

BAR-TENDER, &c.—BY A LATELY LANDED young man, aged nineteen years, who can tend bar, do farm-work as done in the old country, also take care of horses, drive, milk, build fires, clean walks, assist in gardening, &c.; in fact, is willing to do what is required, and at moderate wages. Call at Carpenter's No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent book-keeper and correspondent desires a situation; can loan employer $400. Address G. M., Box No. 85 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND USEFUL MAN. —By a steady, industrious man, aged twenty-six years; he is a good driver, and can take care of horses; can also milk, do plain gardening, edge walks, care lawn, and general work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN AGED thirty years, who thoroughly understands driving in City or country; is also a good groom, and can keep carriages and harness in nice order; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MAN, English, very fine appearance, stylish driver; well qualified in taking charge of horses and carriages; the best of City references, as also from Europe; wages moderate. Call or address No. 110 West 19th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN COACHMAN, IN some private family; is a good groom and driver; understands his business thoroughly; can do general work on a gentleman's place; has good City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man, a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; six years' City reference given if required. Call or address D. M., No. 227 north-east corner of Halsey and Tompkins avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD GERMAN COACHMAN and groom; Protestant. Address 48 Greenwich av.

FARMER, GARDENER, COACHMAN, &c. —By a Protestant married man; no children; can do all kinds of plain gardening, farming, &c.; also understands driving; wife to do general house-work; both willing to make themselves generally useful at moderate wages. Can be seen at Odell's German Labor Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st.

FARMER, DAIRY, &c.—BY A PRACTICAL working American man, (married, one girl thirteen years old,) with or without cottage; thoroughly understands all branches of farm and dairy, machinery, stock, &c.; is fully competent to take charge if required; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

MALE HELP.
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife; man understands plain gardening, care horses; wife as cook; references. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 West 27th st.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIAtion desire merchants and business men of every description, who are in want of clerks, book-keepers, entry clerks, salesmen, copyists, cashiers, and errand boys, to apply to

Mr. WM. F. LEE,
23d st., corner 4th av.

USEFUL MAN—DAIRY-WORK, &c.—BY A Scotch Protestant man and wife; no children; man is a good coachman; can do all kinds of gardening; also farm-work, milk, care for cattle, &c.; wife a very good cook and laundress; can care for poultry, make butter, cheese, do general house-work, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored man, who goes out to wait on parties and dinner companies; can make all kinds of salads, and set table, or tend door; would also go out to work by the day on reasonable terms. Keep this and call or address at any time No. 115 West 25th st., second floor, near 6th av.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWISS Protestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly, and willing to make himself useful in a first-class private family; can furnish excellent testimonials for honesty, sobriety, and capacity. Can be seen at Odell's Swiss Labor Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER, &c.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young man; understands his duties thoroughly, and willing to make himself useful; can furnish unexceptionable City reference; will go out at moderate wages; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Odell's Labor Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, understanding perfectly his duties, and able to take good care of silver; his references as to honesty, sobriety, &c., perfect. Apply at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st., near 6th av.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLored Protestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly, and is not above his business; also, willing to make himself useful; can furnish excellent City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who speaks English perfectly; has first-class references, which will bear strict investigation. Address X. T., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WATCHMAN OR SERVANT.—BY A QUIET, respectable man, aged 30 years; prefers a situation as night or day watchman; can tend furnace, build fires, tend door, clean silver, furniture, sidewalks, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ON A FARM, A MAN AND HIS WIFE; both thoroughly competent, with reliable references. Apply before 11 and after 5 o'clock at No. 302 Clinton st., near Baltic, Brooklyn. No Irish wanted.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO.'S STEAM MARBLE works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting, furniture slabs, counters, &c.; tiling, monuments, headstones, &c.; plumbers' slabs a specialty. Diamond-cutting machine in operation.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC.........SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Feb. 4	Samaria, Saturday, Feb. 7
Calabria, Wed'day, Feb. 11	Hecla, Saturday, Feb. 14
Algeria, Wed'day, Feb. 18	Marathon, Sat'day, Feb. 21
*Russia, Wedn'day, Feb. 25	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 28
Cuba, Wednesday, March 4	Parthia, Saturday, March 7

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Feb. 7, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Feb. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Feb. 21, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Feb. 28, P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Feb. 7—RISING STAR, Capt. JONES, for freight only.
Feb. 14—COLON, Capt. W. HUDSON, for passengers and freight.
Feb. 28—ACAPULCO, Capt. GRAY, for passengers and freight.

Connecting at Panama with the large and splendid steam-ships of this Line for San Francisco, and also connecting at the Isthmus with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco, cabin, $100, or $110, currency, according to location.

New-York to San Francisco, steerage, $50, currency.

Steamers of this line for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st of every month.

For freight and passage, or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1874.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND TRAVELERS to San Francisco and China.

Steam-ship RISING STAR will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, for Aspinwall. Freight only.

Steam-ship COLON, on SATURDAY, Feb. 14. Passengers and freight.

Steam-ship ACAPULCO, SATURDAY, Feb. 28. Passengers and freight.

The COLON will connect at the Isthmus with the new iron steamer COLIMA for passengers. The Captain of the COLON will accompany his passengers through to San Francisco.

The company is now prepared to make contracts for one year for San Francisco and China freight, and return, and give time bills lading.

H. J. BULLAY,
Superintendent Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company
Pier No. 42, North River.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

AMERIQUE..........ROUSSAN..........Saturday, Feb. 7
EUROPE..........LEMARIE..........Saturday, Feb. 21
ST. LAURENT..........LACHESNEZ..........Saturday, March 7
PEREIRE..........DAURE..........Saturday, March 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS.

TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built Iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOETHE, Capt. Wilson..........Feb. 10
SCHILLER, Capt. Thomas..........Feb. 24
HERDER, Capt. Fischer..........March 10

From Eagle Line pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken. Rates of passage to

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG: Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold; steerage, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency.

The first and second saloons are on the same deck. The steerage is divided into sections for six to twenty persons, well lighted, and provided with dining tables.

For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage

Apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

ARRAGON, WESTERN..........Wednesday, Feb. 4
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER..........Saturday, Feb. 21
CORNWALL, GIBSON, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE..........Feb. 3, 7 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........Feb. 10, 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Feb. 17, 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Feb. 24, 12 M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........March 3, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........March 10, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH..........Feb. 20
CLARIBEL..........March 13

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA..........Feb. 17
ATLAS..........March 6

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Jan. 27.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Feb. 3.
Steam-ship COLUMBUS, (new,) REED, Feb. 10.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Jan. 29
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........Jan. 31
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Feb. 5
CUBA, (Havana direct)..........Feb. 7
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Feb. 12

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CHINA AND JAPAN SHIPPERS.—Steam-ship COLORADO, carrying the United States mails, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, 14th February, at noon, from San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong. RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

DELTA..........Feb. 7
ANDES..........March 7
GLAMORGAN..........March 21
PEMBROKE..........April 14

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents.
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 7, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Feb. 3.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Feb. 5.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Saturday, Feb. 7.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Sat., Feb. 7, 9 A. M. | Egypt..Sat., Feb. 21, 3 P. M.
Canada.Sat., Feb. 14, 3 P. M. | Greece.Sat., Feb. 28, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER..........Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:35 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AARON A. EINSTEIN, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Aaron A. Einstein, of County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER.
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID KELLY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of David Kelly, of the City of Newburg, of the County of Orange, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Room No. 13, Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, Orange County, in said district, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. TUCK, JOHN A. FRENCH, and EDWARD A. GODDARD, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Edward A. Goddard, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, the 18th of December, 1873.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ISAAC L. MILLER, Attorney for Bankrupt, No. 20 Nassau street, New-York. ja19-1aw3wM*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS HARRIS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that an order has been entered herein referring it to John Fitch, Esq., the Register in charge of this proceeding, to inquire and report as to whether the undersigned assignee ought to be authorized to compromise the judgment in his favor against the estate of James Fisk, Jr., and that a hearing on said reference will be had before said Register, at his office, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of February, 1874, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1874.
THOMAS F. HAYES, Assignee.
J. H. & B. F. WATSON, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 291 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of REUBEN W. HOWES, JOHN S. STOKES, and CHARLES A. MACY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,461.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held on the 20th (twentieth) day of February, 1874, at 12 (twelve) o'clock, noon before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, for the purposes specified in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system in bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, 31st January, 1874.
J. NELSON TAPPAN, Assignee,
No. 64 Broadway, New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 30th day of January, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD S. FEARING, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren st., in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH A. DUNBAR and SPENCER D. JACKSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph A. Dunbar and Spencer D. Jackson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1874.
ja26-1aw3wM* ROBERT GIBSON, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CHARLES F. BOWERS, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
f2-1aw3wM* No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE ANNUAL election for Trustees, Directors, and committees of the American Institute for the ensuing year will be held at the rooms of the Institute in the COOPER BUILDING, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of February, 1874. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock and closed at 8 o'clock P. M. F. A. P. BARNARD, President.
JOHN S. GAVIT, Recording Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY of the "Baptist Home for the Aged" will be held at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, West 46th st., Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York.—JOHN A. WEEKS and GEORGE H. FORSTER, composing the firm of Weeks & Forster, plaintiffs, against GEORGE RUDGE, Jr. defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at the new Courthouse, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 58 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nineteen hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents, ($1,939 38,) with interest from the 23d day of July, 1871, besides the cost of this action.—Dated Oct. 15, 1873.
ja12-1aw6wM WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYES & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND COUPE OR brougham, double or single, in good condition. Address BRONSON, Post Office Box No. 3,135.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VERY COMFORTABLE SECOND FLOOR, with bath-room and large closets, to let, in strictly private family, in 36th st., near 5th av., to those willing to pay a fair price for first-class accommodations; private table and exclusive use of handsome parlor on first floor, if desired. Address A. M. S., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING an elegant house in West 49th st., near 5th av., having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them entire second floor, consisting of three elegant rooms, bath, &c., with private table, for a fair price for the fine accommodations offered. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office. First-class references exchanged.

A FAMILY, HAVING A LARGE ROOM and small room adjoining, on fourth floor, in elegant order, near Fifth Avenue Hotel, could accommodate one or more adults, who would pay liberally, with or without board. Address ELITE, Box No. 2,398 Post Office.

A BACK PARLOR, MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED in family's own elegant house, for two single gentlemen, with or without excellent board. No. 201 2d av., near 12th st.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.—TO LET WITH board, handsomely-furnished third story front and hall room; unexpectedly vacated; also, rooms suitable for gentlemen: reference.

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR—FOUR ROOMS AND bath-room; house in fine order: tastefully furnished; small private family; good board; fair prices. No. 147 West 45th st.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, OR ENTIRE SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, with first-class board; terms reasonable. Apply at No. 133 West 44th st., between 6th av. and Broadway.

LARGE FRONT ROOM AND HALL ROOM TO let to gentlemen, without board, in private family; location first-class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Desirable suite of apartments on parlor floor, with private table, on reasonable terms, in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th av.

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMELY-furnished, with board to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, single room. No. 7 West 32d st.

NO. 18 16TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 5th av.—Large, commodious, new and richly furnished rooms, en suite or singly; reduced rates to permanent parties.

A HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR—EITHER en suite or separate, with first-class board; near 5th av.; references exchanged. Apply at No. 15 West 43d st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SECOND floor, four light rooms, private table if desired; location 34th st., near 5th av.; also rooms on 5th av. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH Board.—Handsomely-furnished rooms for a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; house and table first-class.

TO LET—CHEAP, SMALL, NEAT FRONT ROOM, furnished, with bedroom adjoining, third story, in a private house, to gentlemen only. 214 West 36th st.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR without board, within a few minutes' walk of Harlem boat. No. 440 East 119th st.

TO LET—A NICELY-FURNISHED HALL ROOM TO one or two gentlemen, with or without board; gas, bath on floor. No. 316 West 27th st.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST., SECOND DOOR FROM 5th av.—To rent, with board, large and small rooms, en suite or single; transient boarders taken.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR GRAND HOTEL.—A small family will let to gentlemen, without board, one large room, also small room; references.

AN ELEGANT FLOOR, EN SUITE OR SINGLY, to a family or gentlemen, with first-class board; also other rooms. Apply at No. 160 West 46th st.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 41, EAST.—Third-story hall room to let, with board, to a gentleman; references.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D.* 1852. Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.
IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Assistant Superintendent.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of November, 1873.
ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the Goods, &c., of John Holt, Deceased.
d1-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES J. CRAIG, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. C. Havemeyer, No. 89 Wall st., or at the office of E. L. Fancher, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of November, 1873.
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
JOHN C. HAVEMEYER,
ENOCH L. FANCHER, } Executors.
n24-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL C. KINGSLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their office, No. 55 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1873.
CORNELIUS K. SUTTON,
WILLIAM M. KINGSLAND, } Executors.
s21-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS WHITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Room No. 23, No. 10 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of December, 1873.
ALEXANDER W. FRASER,
JOHN O'NEILL,
d22-1aw6mM* Administrators de bonis non.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DE FOREST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 158 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of June, 1873. PHILANDER HANFORD, Executor.
Weeks, Forster & De Forest, Attorneys for executor, No. 58 Wall-street. au4-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROYAL HOUGHTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 326 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1873.
WILLIAM S. PATTEN, Executor.
o20-1aw6m M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of SARAH S. CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Walter Scott Jarvis, No. 221 Canal street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1873.
WALTER SCOTT JARVIS,
WALTER R. GILLETT,
au25-1aw6mM* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE BURROWES, late of the city of Pau, in France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1873. WILLIAM JAY,
Administrator of Grace Burrowes, deceased.
n10-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 92 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of December, 1873.
JAMES BLACK, Administrator.
SCUDDER & CARTER, No. 66 Wall street.
d22-1aw6mM

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of the Surrogate of the County of Fulton, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. KENNEDY, late of the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 11 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of July, 1874.—Dated this 26th day of December, 1873. HARVEY KENNEDY, Executor.
d29-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. TERRETT, Junior, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 55 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.
ja19-1aw6mM FRANKLIN BROWN, Executor.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

59th TO 66th

PERFORMANCES.
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

In the presentation of this beautiful play, which a leading critic declares to be "Worthy of a Parisian stage," the following favorite artists take part:

Miss Rose Eytinge,
Miss Emily Mestayer,
Mrs. Marie Wilkins,
Miss Kate Claxton,
Miss Eliza Weathersby,
Miss Kate Holland,
Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr.,
Mr McKee Rankin,
Mr. Stuart Robson,
Mr. H. W. Montgomery,
Mr. Claude Burroughs,
Mr. W. H. Wilder,
Mr. W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, FEB. 7, AT 1:30,
TENTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Careful attention paid to orders by mail or telegraph.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York *Herald*.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1874,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE
FEMME DE FEU!
Mrs. J. B. BOOTH..........as..........DIANE BERARD

ON TUESDAY, Feb. 3, and every
EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be presented, with
NEW SCENERY, PROPERTIES, AND APPOINTMENTS,
AND A FULL AND POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS.
A NEW AND ORIGINAL PLAY IN FOUR ACTS, BY
ADOLPH BELOT, WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR
Mrs. J. B. BOOTH,
entitled
ELENE!
ELENE..........Mrs. J. B. BOOTH

SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 1:30,
GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF
ELENE!
ELENE..........Mrs. J. B. BOOTH

Seats secured in advance at the theatre and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

624 OLYMPIC THEATRE. 624

VAUDEVILLE, OPERA, AND NOVELTY.

Reigning Attraction! Overwhelming Ovation! Ladies and children in crowds. Music, Dance, Comedy, Farce, Burlesque, Gymnastics. One hundred star artists of the world. New combinations, new specialties, new artists.

First week of Prince Saide Djalma, the Man of Mystery. John Morris, the Protean Wonder. Harry Stanwood, the Star Banjoist.	First week of SALLIE HOLMAN Celebrated Opera Troupe in the GRANDE DUCHESSE, with powerful chorus, exquisite orchestra, and unequalled cast.	First week of Hawley and Mimaco, the appalling aerial perestrephs. ALA, the Acrobatic Miracle.

Every evening and special family matinées WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Admission—Family circle, 30 cents; orchestra and balcony, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. YANKEE LOCKE.
MONDAY, FEB. 2, 1874.

EVENING AT 8. The American comedian, YANKEE LOCKE, in his new drama of TRUMPS.	AFTERNOON AT 2. Miss JENNIE ENGLE and entire Company in the new burlesque of PUSS IN BOOTS.

Wednesday and Thursday—The new drama, LOST. Friday and Saturday—TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM. The renowned specialties, Feeley Brothers, Rollin Howard, Leclaire Brothers, Scott and Bryant, Francesco Sisters, &c., will appear both AFTERNOON and EVENING with above

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 9—Miss AMY STONE in her new military drama, entitled, CIGARETTE.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL

CHARITY BALL,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL,

WILL BE GIVEN

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

THURSDAY, FEB. 5. 1874,

UNDER THE USUAL MANAGEMENT.

GRAND OPENING OF THE
BAZAAR OF THE
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
(Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., Rector,)
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7:30,
Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Broadway and 35th st.
Opening address by
REV. DR. R. S. STORRS, OF BROOKLYN.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.
Music by SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BAND.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Second term begins Feb. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

HOLLIDAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,277 Broadway.
A High School for Boys. Apply for circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—The next session of this well-known institution will open Feb. 2. A few vacancies to fill.
Rev. AUGUSTUS SEWARD, D. D., President.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

HALF YEAR COMMENCES AND NEW classes are formed at Claverack College and Hudson River Inst. Feb. 2. 20 instructors. Military drill for gentlemen and Dio Lewis' gymnastics for ladies. Drill hall 80x60. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Claverack, Col. Co., N. Y.

TWO SCHOLARS WANTED IN A PRINCIPAL'S family, no other boarders, in a school near the City; the place is suited to brothers or brother and sister. For information and reference inquire of G. W. DAVENPORT, Esq., No. 21 Park row.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Second term begins Feb. 1.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY.—CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 18 Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.
Long and most favorably known. Next term begins Feb. 16, 1874. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—THERE IS one vacancy in this institution, which may be filled by the 1st of February. For information apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE. JAN. 26, 1874.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Wednesday, Jan. 7. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Spring and Summer session commences Feb. 9.

THE SECOND TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S School for Young Ladies and Children will commence Feb. 3.

LITTLE BOYS ADMITTED TO YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

$250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, THOROUGHLY MUSICAL, EDUCATED, pupil of Moscheles and Plaidy, wishes some scholars; particular pains taken with beginners; would practice with them every day; references from present pupils. Call or address T. BIEDERMAN, No. 124 West 41st st.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, WELL RECOMMENDED, who can teach French, German, and music, wishes a situation in a family. Address TEACHER, first bell, No. 762 8th av., between 46th and 47th sts.

PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
514
BROADWAY.

MR. JOSH HART---Sole Proprietor.

Positive appearance of the Queen of Vocalists,

MISS NULLY PIERIS.

First week of the beautiful
FOY SISTERS—Miss BERTHA and Miss IDA.
FOLEY and WADE, Song and Dance artists.
Mr. ARCHY HUGHES, Ethiopian Comedian.
Mr. J. BARRINGTON, Ballad Singer.
Continued success of the MULLIGAN GUARDS, by the original HARRIGAN and HART.
Second week of the great Minstrel scene, MINSTRELSY AS IT WAS TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO, by CHARLES WHITE, HARRIGAN and HART, J. BARRINGTON, R. M. CARROLL, ROBERT HALL, and JAMES McKEE.
THE ORIGINAL GRAPE-VINE TWIST, by Mr. R. M. CARROLL,
(known in those days as)..........MASTER MARKS
Concluding with the new dramatic burlesque,
COL-LEEN BAWN.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 7:45.
Corner 23d st. and 8th av.

PRICES: Admission 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra; family circle, 40c.

A FAREWELL FAMILY MATINEE of the great pantomime will be given at this establishment next SATURDAY, at 1:30 o'clock.

ELEVENTH AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF FOX'S Wonderful Grand Comic Trick Pantomime,

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD

HUMPTY DUMPTY..........G. L. FOX

☞ The renowned Oriental performer, the Japanese "KING SABRO," will undertake, among other extremely difficult, exciting, and sensational acts, the accomplishment of the perilous feat of walking a rope stretched from the stage to the very dome of the Grand Opera-house, and then descending backward with all velocity, sliding on one foot, while standing erect!! The MARTENS, RIGL SISTERS, WILSON BROTHERS, and other specialty artists, also appear.

MONDAY, Feb. 9, an entire change of bill.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. GILMORE!

On next SUNDAY NIGHT Mr. P. S. Gilmore, of Boston Jubilee fame, the entire TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND, WIENIAWSKI, &c., in grand concert. Sale of seats begins on Thursday.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Commences at 8 o'clock.
FIFTEENTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
ALSO, SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Will be presented Lord Lytton's great comedy of
MONEY.
ALFRED EVELYN..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN BROUGHAM, HARRY BECKETT, W. R. FLOYD, J. B. POLK, J. W. CARROLL, W. J. FERGUSON, G. E. BROWNE, T. E. MILLS, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.

ELABORATE REVIVALS
and
NOVELTIES
Are, for the present, unavoidably postponed, in consequence of the
UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND
For seats to witness Lord Lytton's great comedy.
The box book will, therefore, be open
THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

The Seventh Annual Exhibition

OF THE

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS

IN

WATER-COLORS,

NOW OPEN AT THE

National Academy of Design,

CORNER 4TH AV. AND 23D ST.,

Will Close Feb. 28, 1874.

STEINWAY HALL. CUSHMAN.
MORNING AND EVENING READINGS.

Miss Charlotte Cushman

WILL READ, ON
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.
Part 1.—Selections from "Merchant of Venice."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY.
Part 1.—Selections from "Much Ado About Nothing."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.

Evening Readings at 8; Morning Readings at 2 P. M. Tickets, with reserved seats, $1. Secured seats for any of the Single Readings for sale at Steinway Hall from 9 to 4 o'clock daily.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st.
THE DI CESNOLA COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES FROM CYPRUS.
Galleries of ANCIENT AND MODERN PICTURES.

The "LOAN EXHIBITION" of works of art, comprising the rare collection of engravings and etchings lent by James L. Claghorn, Esq., of Philadelphia, ancient carvings, enamels, bronzes, porcelain, faience, &c., &c. Open daily from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M., and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY evenings from 7 until 10.

Admission 25 cents. Mondays free.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 7, at 2.
THEODORE THOMAS'
THIRD GRAND POPULAR
MATINEE, MATINEE.
Mr. MYRON W. WHITNEY, Basso.
Mr. BERNHARD LISTEMANN, Violin.
THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning at the box-office of Steinway Hall, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av.,
next door to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

THIS SELECT and POPULAR MUSIC SCHOOL is open DAY and EVENING for private and class instruction in all branches of Music, Harmony, Elocution, Drawing and Painting, and Foreign Languages, by the most eminent professors, at moderate prices.

PUPILS MAY BEGIN at any time, the quarter commencing from date of entrance.

Subscription-books open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE TRUE METHOD OF
LEARNING TO SPEAK FRENCH FLUENTLY.
FREE LECTURE.
By Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
TO-NIGHT, at 8.
OPPOSITE BOOTH'S THEATRE.

FINE ARTS.

IMPORTANT ART SALE.

Mr. EDWARD SCHENCK informs his friends, patrons, and lovers of art, that he has now on exhibition at his Gallery, No. 60 Liberty st., one of the most important, valuable, and unique collections of Water Colors and Oil Paintings ever offered at public auction in this country, among which:

"The Christening Feast," by..........Baron Henry Leys
"The Rivals," by..........E. Meissonnier
"Spooning," by..........J. T. Lucas
"Return of the Shepherd," by..Eugene Verboeckhoven
"The Blind Beggar and His Children," by......Charlet

Miguel Manrique's great picture after P. P. Rubens, entitled "Le Jardin d'Amours," and other very valuable works by the following artists:

P. Van Schendel,	Jas. C. Thom,	Wm. Hart,
L. Backalowitz,	Sir David Wilkie,	Jas. M. Hart,
J. B. Greuze,	J. M. W. Turner,	W. H. Beard,
E. Verboeckhoven,	F. Boucher,	J. W. Casilear,
J. B. Madou,	P. Toussaint,	Mrs. E. Murray,
L. Robbe,	E. A. Heppener,	J. Beaufair Irving,
C. Hoguet,	J. Buetler,	A. F. Tait,
J. Walraven,	A. Grandin,	A. T. Bricher,
A. Schweitzer,	Kuwasseg, Fils.,	M. J. Heade
C. F. Deiker,	Charles Hue,	Geo. Washington,
F. Brissot,	Amado,	J. B. Greuze,
F. De Braekeleer,	J. Lafage,	Wm. Van de Velde,
Paul Delaroche,	Thomas S. Cooper,	F. Alaux,
E. Hamman,	E. Delacroix,	

and many others.

The whole to be sold at public auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Feb. 5 and 6, at 12 M., each date.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL PROCURED

For Merchants, Manufacturers, and others. Mining interests negotiated. Real Estate exchanged for business. Persons with capital, seeking business, advised of approved opportunities. References: H. B. Claflin & Co., dry goods; Granville, Whittlesey & Co., hats and caps, No. 390 Broadway. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial Business Agents, No. 98 Broadway.

WANTED.—A BOSTON GENTLEMAN, OF EXPERIENCE and first-class business connection, desires a position as Boston agent or correspondent for a New-York or Philadelphia house; reference A 1. Address CALAMO, Box No. 1,487 Boston.

PUBLISHERS OF ANY FIRST-CLASS daily, weekly, or monthly journal in need of a competent advertising manager of experience, with good references, will address ADVERTISING MANAGER, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

A PHYSICIAN, LATE OF THE UNITED STATES regular army, with satisfactory City references, desires to form a connection with some well-established physician in this City. Address C., Box No. 771 Post Office.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH $10,000, TO increase an old-established wood-working manufactory; highest of references given and required. Address C. B., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

ANY ONE WISHING TO ENGAGE IN THE grocery business can find a rare opportunity at No. 991 6th av. Call at once.

A—THE ORIGINAL JACOB'S OLD ESTABLISHED Jewelry and Musical Instrument business for sale at a great bargain. Apply at No. 118 Chatham st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,

28th st., next Broadway. Curtain rises at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11. Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M., and seats may always be secured ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

FOLLINE!

AUGUSTIN DALY'S NEW AND BRILLIANT
COMEDY ON THE FORTUNES AND FRAILTIES
OF SOCIETY.

AN INSTANTANEOUS HIT

EVERY NIGHT!

FOLLINE has been successfully produced before crowded, brilliant, and delighted audiences. The drama is full of action. Not a scene, not a character is superfluous. * * * The story is concerned with the ambitious loves, folly, sin, and penitence of a young couple; * * * and the performance passes off as smartly as an epigram by Rochefoucauld, and as smoothly as a couplet by Pope. * * * It is superbly placed on the stage. * * * It is in four acts, and we are afraid to say how many dresses. * * * Not a part is badly played. Mr. Fisher acted Genevoix admirably; it will rank with his best parts, so perfect was the combination of tenderness and integrity. Mr. Lewis' physical alertness and dry fibre of humor were in sympathy with the eccentricities of Pontarme. Mr. Davidge presented a complete and touching picture of imbecile, amiable, and affectionate senility. Miss Dyas gave culture, refinement, and the natural impression of highly wrought passion to the rôle of Folline, and was powerfully emotional in the ingenious situation in the last act, where the wretched wife is in agony lest her husband shall discover the concealed body of the Count, Mr. James. Miss Davenport had all the chic and aplomb necessary to the speculative Aglae, and rejoiced in marvelously luxuriant costumes. Miss Jewett's Gabrielle was charmingly fresh and ingenious. Mrs. Gilbert's picture of the faithful Bastienne was touching and true. We chronicle an unequivocal and striking success.—*Herald.*

FOLLINE!

The Great Satire on Modern Fortunes.
A Satire on the Frailties of Society.
A Satire on Fashions.
A Satire on Fancy Speculations.
A Satire on Fancy Cashiers.
A Satire on Shoddy Luxuries.
A Satire on Modern Love.
A Satire for Tempted Wives.
A Satire for Thoughtless Husbands.
A Satire on Splurging Tradesmen.
A Satire on Servant-gallism.
A Satire on Gay Bachelor Bosom Friends.
A Satire on Life as it is To-day in all its Phase.

FOLLINE!

A companion picture to FROU-FROU.
A companion picture to MADELEIN MOREL.
A companion picture to DIVORCE.

FOLLINE!

The DAILY TIMES says: "The positive interest of the piece, the many great merits of the representation, and the extreme beauty of the setting has produced a most favorable impression."

The TRIBUNE says: "One tangible impression, and that a good one, remains from FOLLINE. It counsels economy and chastity."

The GRAPHIC says: "FOLLINE is not only so magnificently upholstered that probably no play was ever so brilliantly set in New-York, but it is full of natural character and sentiment, as well as tact in construction."

The MAIL says: "The play is an example of the highest school of legitimate comedy. * * * The language is epigrammatic and vigorous. SATIRE ON THE HEADLONG SPIRIT OF THE AGE is the leading idea of the author, and every now and then comes a cutting, biting lash at the frailties of the day."

The EXPRESS says: "Mr. Harkins, as the husband, is manly and natural, and Mr. Louis James must be credited with playing the disagreeable character of the Count in an almost faultless manner, his acting in the drunken scene, where many a less intelligent artist might have been tempted into coarseness and vulgarity, being specially worthy of mention."

FOLLINE!

Is Brilliant! Is Faultless! Is Intense! Is the talk of The Parlors! The Clubs! The Town!

FOLLINE!

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 1:30.

The immense triumph of FOLLINE culminated last evening, when hundreds of eager visitors failed to obtain seats, or even standing room.

Box-sheet open one week in advance.

FOLLINE!

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
THE VOKES FAMILY IN TWO PIECES.
VOKES, VOKES, VOKES, VOKES.
GRAND COMBINATION PROGRAMME,
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
Miss ROSINA VOKES..........as..........NAN
THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.
In which the entire troupe will appear, with new songs, duets, jigs, quadrille, &c.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.
In preparation a new American drama.

PARIS BY NIGHT.

THE COLOSSEUM.
Broadway and 35th st.
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT,
with gas-light and star-light effects,
EVERY AFTERNOON from 1 to 5 o'clock,
EVERY EVENING from 7 to 10 o'clock,
with the varied attractions of
THE POLYTECHNIC PROMENADE
and the entertainments of the Lectorium.
Admission to the whole, $1; no extras.

PARIS BY NIGHT.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS!

THE CREAM OF FUN AND HUMOR.
By the original St. Peter's Hall Amateurs.
LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON!
AT ST. PETER'S HALL,
West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs.,
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 5, and
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 6.
Reserved seats at POND'S, No. 39 Union square.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between JAMES B. RUMRILL, WALTER D. CABLE, OSCAR J. VALENTINE, and JAMES A. BOGART, doing business in the City of New-York, under the firm name of ARTHUR, RUMRILL & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation; JAMES B. RUMRILL alone liquidating and settling the affairs of the late copartnership.
JAMES B. RUMRILL,
WALTER D. CABLE,
OSCAR J. VALENTINE,
Dated Jan. 31, 1874. JAMES A. BOGART.

Mr. JAMES B. RUMRILL will continue the business of the late firm in all its branches, at No. 182 Broadway, City of New-York, under the firm name of ARTHUR, RUMRILL & CO. JAMES B. RUMRILL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF PIERSONS & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation.
HENRY L. PIERSON.
HENRY L. PIERSON, JR.
DANIEL L. WINCHESTER.
J. FRED. PIERSON.

The business heretofore done by PIERSON & CO., as iron and commission merchants, will be continued by the subscribers at No. 24 Broadway, under the firm name of PIERSON & CO. HENRY L. PIERSON.
HENRY L. PIERSON, JR.
J. FRED. PIERSON.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of DRAKE, ROCHAT & CO., has this day expired by limitation. Mr. JOHN E. WALES is alone authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.
A. E. DRAKE,
E. ROCHAT,
F. P. GOFF.
JOHN E. WALES.

No. 56 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1874.

ALEXANDER TAYLOR, JR., HAS THIS day taken into partnership his brother, GEORGE M. TAYLOR. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of ALEXANDER TAYLOR'S SONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of BROOKES, FIELD & CO., and will continue the business at No. 34 Warren st.
HORACE J. BROOKES,
EDWIN S. DEMING,
WALTER E. FIELD,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1874. JAMES K. WEEMS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned under the firm name of McCANDLESS, BROOKES & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN McCANDLESS,
HORACE J. BROOKES,
WALTER E. FIELD,
JAMES K. WEEMS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1874.

ROBERT S. LUQUEER, JR., HAS AN INTEREST in our business from this date.
R. S. LUQUEER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1874.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas.—A first-class hotel in every particular. Temperature of the island, 75°. Board, $3 per day. City of Merida leaves Feb. 5. For passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SON.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

STREET-CLEANING SECRETS.

HOW THE FROST AIDS THE BUREAU—WEEKLY REPORTS—SALARIES AND ART STUDIES.

A very good thing for the Bureau of Street-Cleaning is the present snap of hard-freezing weather, for it has made the filth as hard as granite, and there is now in the estimation of the bureau no need of sweeping or scraping. So long as citizens can walk on top of the dirt instead of sinking knee deep into it the dirt is not deemed a great nuisance. Of course it is a little severe on the hundreds of poor laborers that no work is being done, for they are paid for each day's labor only, and they want fuel and food more than ever in such weather as this. But the bureau was not created with a view to looking after men like scavengers whose lives are simply an alternation between poverty and absolute pauperism. There is a little staff of about forty salaried attachés of the bureau, whose pay ranges all the way from $5,000 per annum to $800 or $900, and when there is no work being done outside they remain within their offices or frequent the neighboring drinking-saloons. The annual aggregate incomes of this respectable band of forty amounts to $73,380. This sum, it must be understood, does not represent their gross incomes, for they would starve on such pittances; but they draw this in actual salaries from the City, and then divide with more or less fairness the $200,000 which is derived from the sale of rags, bones, bottles, metals, and manure, the filling in, "with good and healthy earth," of sunken lots, the crediting of labor never performed by horses and carts which do exist, and the drawing of pay for "dummy" laborers and "dummy" carts which do not exist. When the bureau was first organized the custom was to furnish for publication weekly reports of the amount of work performed and the cost of the labor. This hebdomadal proclamation came at first like the breath of 10,000 trumpets, and the public was aghast, of course, when, on the 21st of June, 1872, Superintendent Thorne's report for the week ending June 16 was published. Only fancy! It showed that 644 miles of paved streets had been cleaned during those eventful seven days of the "new broom"—that being the first week of its operation. There is no doubt but that it "swept clean," for the number of miles were given which had been gone over some two, some three times. A grand total of 23,497 cubic yards of ashes and street-sweepings were reported removed, all for the low charge of "$19,701 25, not including office expenses nor salaries of Superintendents, &c." Putting in their "office expenses, salaries, &c.," it may be fairly estimated that it cost, at that time, about $1 per cubic yard to have the street refuse removed. Three weeks later, the report of operations showed that 18,761 cubic yards of dirt had been removed from the surface of 486 miles of paved streets at a cost of $15,451 62, "not including, &c." This, therefore, must have averaged nearly $1 per yard, also.

The "office expenses" above alluded to include one item of which the public is not informed, to wit: the cost of colored crayons; but no one could well object to it, as it doubtless tends to the development of art, being in use in the bureau at the present time. This item costs the City $5,000 a year, including the salaries of the three artists who use the chalk, and who are entered on the pay-rolls as "map clerks." John G. O'Brien is Chief Clerk of the Map Department, receiving $1,800 a year, and he has two assistants, who receive $1,500 each per annum. When a report is made to these clerks of the streets that have been swept, on Monday for example, they take an elaborate map of the City, and color all the thoroughfares so designated a delicate shade of blue. The streets reported as cleaned on Tuesday are tinted with a pale pea-green; those reported as Wednesday's work are touched up with a rich carnation crayon point, and so on, a different color being used for each day's work of the week. It is understood that it is a cardinal principle of the bureau that at the end of the week all the streets on the maps shall be colored, and this is one of the principal evidences, among the archives of the institution, to show exactly what work has been performed. The maps, one for each week in the year, are then filed. It is said that these maps are very valuable, and that the artists take great personal pride in their work. A project is on foot among some public-spirited citizens to purchase one of these pictures for Commissioner Charlick's private art gallery. The above salary items only show a total of $4,800, but it is believed that the maps, stationary and crayons cost at least the amount necessary to make up the full, round $5,000.

The Superintendent of the bureau, who is generally known as "Capt." Thorne, draws $5,000 a year as Superintendent, one principal reason for his being Superintendent being that the salary is better than that of a Police Captain. He is a relative of one of the State Senators, and this is one of the influences which led to his being placed in charge of the Street-cleaning Bureau. When he was a Police Captain he was picked out for the bureau, but he could not hold the Captaincy at the same time. Yet the law required that the Superintendent, inasmuch as the street cleaning was a branch of the Police service, should be a Police officer of the grade of Inspector. This dilemma was easily unraveled, and after going back to the rank of patrolman Thorne was, at successive special meetings of the Board of Commissioner, advanced one grade per day until he reached the requisite altitude, and then he was a qualified superintendent. John B. Greene, the Chief Clerk and Paymaster of the Bureau has had an experience eminently fitting him for that position, as he was for some time private Secretary to A. D. Barber, Tweed's favorite lobby agent. His financial training was the result of his connection with some small up-town bank, which is no more. He is down on the pay-roll for only $3,000 a year, and is the gentleman described in former articles as holding the pen which the sweepers and cartmen touch when they receipt for their pay. W. A. McCorkle, the "pay-roll clerk," only gets $2,000 a year, although he has had some experience as an attaché of all the street-cleaning contractors and systems of the past six or seven years in New-York. He doubtless knows so much that the department cannot get along without him, and would not dare to discharge him if they could dispense with his services.

THE CHRISTOPHER STREET FERRY-HOUSE BURNED.

Shortly before 7 o'clock yesterday morning an officer of the Twenty-eighth Precinct discovered that the ferry-house at the foot of Christopher street, occupied by the Hoboken Ferry Company, was on fire. The ferry-house was an old two-story wooden building, which in any event would have to be reconstructed in a short time. The alarm was promptly given, and the firemen were quick in reaching the scene. The fire, which had originated from a stove-pipe running through the roof of the ticket-office, spread with the greatest rapidity, and it soon became evident that the entire building was on fire.

Inspector McDermott, who was in command of the Police force, consisting of the reserves from the Ninth, Twenty-eighth, and Fifteenth Precincts, telegraphed for the Police-boat Seneca, which arrived soon after. There was a strong north-east wind blowing, and Chief Bates gave orders that a number of tugs, barges, and small boats, laid up in the dock south of the burning ferry-house, should at once be towed out into mid-stream. Immediately adjoining was a large wooden shed, occupied by the United States Army Quartermaster's Department. The flames were blown across the slip, and caught the Quartermaster's shed and the barge Relief, belonging to Mr. J. W. Hoffman. In order to save the barge from total destruction she was filled with water and sunk. A large Newfoundland dog chained to the deck of the barge excited the sympathy of the firemen, who, however, could not save him. After three hours' hard work the fire was extinguished. The loss to the ferry company by the destruction of the shed is estimated at $10,000; insurance not known. The Quartermaster's shed was damaged $3,000; insured for $1,000. The barge was damaged $[illegible],000; insured for $1,000, and the hay and straw on the barge were insured for $1,000. The ferry-boats yesterday ran from the north side of the pier, but on account of the bridges being burnt away, could not transport any vehicles, which had to be taken on board at the Barclay Street Ferry.

THE ELEVENTH WARD GANG—DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO RESCUE PRISONERS.

In yesterday's TIMES appeared an account of the committal of a man named Wm. Creswell, alias Bill Connor, on two charges, one of burglary, and the other an attempt to kill Officer Dalton, who arrested him. The sequel to the affair is that Thomas McKeon, John Reilly, Michael Curley, and Terence Callaghan were committed at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, without bail, charged with firing on the Police, and attempting to rescue prisoners. It appears that on Friday night after the arrest of Creswell, Cale Gunnion and an unknown man visited the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, and made some inquiries about the affair, which aroused Capt. Murphy's suspicions that they were implicated with Creswell. The Captain and Detective O'Connor followed the parties into a saloon on Avenue A, and arrested Gunnion for complicity in the burglary.

McKeon, who was in the saloon at the time of the arrest, followed the officers and their prisoner. Before they had got half way to the station-house McKeon drew his pistol, and, running up, demanded the release of Gunnion. The officers, of course, refused, and McKeon snapped his pistol three times in Capt. Murphy's face. After a good deal of trouble Gunnion was brought to the station-house, but McKeon escaped. On Saturday night Capt. Murphy, with several officers, made a descent on a saloon on Avenue A, near Fifteenth street, where they heard McKeon was. They found their man, but no sooner were they outside the door than a gang of ruffians, among whom were Reilly, Curley, and Callaghan, commenced firing on them and attempted a rescue. The officers succeeded in arresting the three above named of the gang, and also took in McKeon, who was to have been rescued. The remainder of the gang escaped, but many of them were recognized. Creswell, Gunnion, McKeon, Reilly, Curley, and Callaghan all occupy cells in Essex Market Prison. McKeon has served several terms in prison already.

P. T. BARNUM'S LATEST ENTERPRISE.

The indefatigable showman, P. T. Barnum, has entered into a contract with the Messrs. Sanger, of Astley's Amphitheatre, London, for the purchase of the whole of the plans, wardrobe, and paraphernalia connected with the pageant of "The Congress of Monarchs," exhibited with immense success at the Agricultural Hall, London, four or five years since. The Agricultural Hall contains 30,000 persons, and in the facilities it affords for grand spectacular effect, such as that presented by the "Congress of Monarchs," it stands unrivalled. Mr. Barnum pays £33,000 for the duplicates of all the chariots, costumes, trappings, flags, and other paraphernalia used in the pageant, and it is arranged that every article thus furnished by the Messrs. Sanger shall be new and of the same quality and style used by them at the Agricultural Hall. The collection embraces thirteen gorgeous, carved and gilt-emblazoned chariots, and appropriate harness for 162 horses; 1,136 elegant and appropriate suits of armor, robes, court dresses, &c., to faithfully represent all the principal monarchs and courts in the world, and a fac simile of all the flags, banners, and everything else used in the pageant, excepting the horses, elephants, ostriches, giraffes, camels, and other living animals. These Mr. Barnum provides for himself. The contract provides for the handing over of the property to Mr. Barnum on the 22d inst. The wild animals, race horses, &c., which Mr. Barnum is sending from London and the Continent will cost him over £20,000. He expects to open his exhibition at Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets and Fourth avenue early in April, under the following sounding title: "P. T. Barnum's Roman Hippodrome, World's Congress, Aquarium, Museum, and Caravan." Provision will be made for the accommodation of from 25,000 to 30,000 visitors at one time. The plot of land on which this show is to be exhibited is valued at over $1,000,000.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO THE BERMUDAS.

The tenders offered to the Government of Bermuda for steam communication with New-York, on the condition of a reasonable subsidy being paid to the contractors, were opened on Jan. 21, and the contract was awarded to the Quebec and Gulf Port Steam-ship Company. Two tenders were received from New-York companies, but the steamers offered did not meet the requirements of the contract. The steam-ship Canima, which is the accepted boat, is a first-class iron vessel of 700 tons burden, and was built on the Clyde. She has also been appointed by the Postmaster General to carry the United States mails, and will next sail for Bermuda on the 14th inst. Although these islands are only a three days' voyage from this City, owing to its situation south of the Gulf stream the climate affords a strange contrast to that of New-York. Such is the mildness of the temperature there at present, that when the Captain of the Canima left the island a few days since new potatoes were offered for sale in the market.

REV. DR. TYNG'S BAZAAR.

A grand bazaar will be opened this evening by the members of Dr. Tyng's congregation in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Broadway and Sixth avenue, and will be continued during the week. Among the most attractive features of the bazaar will be a Punch and Judy exhibition, which, it is said, will surpass the original performance offered by Jacobs, of London. There will be also a photograph gallery, where *cartes de visite* will be taken by gas-light. A select orchestra from the Seventy-first Regiment band will furnish music during the continuance of the bazaar. A selection of paintings by some of the most distinguished artists will be on view, and various entertainments, such as concerts, magic seances, and performances in ventriloquism will be given every evening. A large assortment of fancy goods and articles of ornament will be offered for sale. Every exertion has been made to render the bazaar attractive and interesting. Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, delivers the inaugural address at the opening of the bazaar to-day.

A MYSTERIOUS BENEFACTOR.

Mrs. Isaac Plasket, of Port Jefferson, about a month ago received a letter from a certain banking firm in Pine street, this City, stating that $50 had been deposited to her credit, and inclosing a check to that amount. She at first supposed that it was a practical joke, and that the check was worthless. Upon advice, however, she indorsed the check, and it was sent to the bank for collection, and in due time, much to her surprise, she received the money. A day or two ago she received another letter from the same house, stating that $500 had been deposited for her, and, as before, inclosing a check, which was also presented and collected. Neither Mrs. Plasket nor her husband know who deposited the money; but they are regarded as very worthy people in the place, and everybody is pleased at their good luck.

BALLS THIS WEEK.

The thirteenth reception of the New-York Masquerade Club will be given at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany Building, on Wednesday evening. The managers have made such arrangements as will render the ball an attractive and brilliant affair.

This evening the Charity Ball for the benefit of the Free Dispensary for Sick Children will take place at Delmonico's, and promises to be an agreeable and successful reunion.

The first annual reunion of the Tenth Corps of the New-York Veteran Volunteers will take place on Wednesday evening at Lyric Hall.

A reception will be given on Wednesday evening, at De Garmo's, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, by the members of the Idlewild Club.

The second annual ball of the 'Longshoremen's Independent Benevolent Association will be given this evening, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany Hall.

The sixth annual ball of the New-York Transfer Company will take place on Thursday evening, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany Hall.

THE CHARITY BALL.

The Charity ball will take place at the Academy of Music, on Thursday next. It promises to be the most successful and attractive reunion of the season. The benevolent institution in aid of which the proceeds of the ball are to be applied has so warmly enlisted the sympathies of the fashionable society of New-York that already the managers have disposed of nearly all the boxes and tickets for the ball, and will find themselves severely taxed to accommodate all who will seek admission within the short time now left for procuring tickets. The Nursery and Childs' Hospital is perhaps one of the most deserving of the charitable institutions of the City, and the generous response invariably accorded to appeals made in its behalf, speaks well for the charity and benevolence of our citizens. The proceeds of the ball this season are expected to be as large as on the occasion when the Prince of Wales attended it. Then the receipts amounted to $18,000.

THE CORNELL LAND INVESTIGATION.

Ex-Gov. Seymour, Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler, and Mr. John D. Van Buren, the three Commissioners in the Cornell land investigation, met at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Saturday, in consultation. Mr. Cornell and his counsel, Ex-Judge Parker, of Albany, and Mr. McGuire, were present. The session lasted several hours. Comments upon the testimony taken by the Commissioners were made, and several points of law discussed, but in an informal, conversational manner. All the testimony which has been taken during the course of a long and tedious investigation will compose an unusually large volume, and the Commissioners will begin to sum it up at an early day, the last of it having been concluded at Albany on the 30th of December. The Commissioners announce that a report may be expected soon.

LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Young Men's Christian Association will hold a monthly reception this evening at Association Hall.

Prof. Etienne Lambert lectures this evening, opposite Booth's Theatre, on "All the French Pronouns at a Glance," with oral exercises on French sounds and idioms.

Rev. Dr. Lord will deliver one of his series of lectures on "Christianity and Modern Skeptical Science," at the Tabernacle Lay College, Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening.

The semi-annual literary exercises of the St. Francis Xavier's Debating Society will take place on Wednesday evening in the College Hall, Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

REVOLT IN A PENITENTIARY.

A serious revolt, which the Hudson County Freeholders are strennously endeavoring to conceal, occurred in the County Penitentiary, at Snake Hill, on Saturday morning. It was discovered that much of the tobacco supplied to the prisoners was wasted, and on Friday night the supply was cut off. They became mutinous, and on Saturday morning they refused to go to work. Keeper Post was sick at the time, and the Deputy Keeper, who was in charge, was obliged to invoke the aid of all the officials employed in the Penitentiary, and then to display revolvers in suppressing the revolt. Nine of the prisoners were put in irons and thrust into dark cells. These decisive steps intimidated the rest of the mutinous men, and they went to work. The Freeholders have since cut off the supply entirely.

SERIOUS SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Yesterday afternoon James Strang, twenty-nine years old, of No. 216 West Forty-first street, and John McAuliffe quarrelled at the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue, when McAuliffe drew a revolver and fired at Strang. The ball entered Strang's face, wounding him severely. McAuliffe escaped and Strang was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

PERSONAL IMMORTALITY.

SERMON BY THE BISHOP OF RHODE ISLAND.

The first of a course of sermons on "Christian Truth and Modern Opinion;" under the appointment of an association of clergymen, was preached at Christ Church, Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, last evening, by Right Rev. T. M. Clark, D. D., upon "Personal Immortality." Taking for his text First Corinthians, xv., 53, "This mortal must put on immortality," he said that if it was difficult for man to believe in his own personal immortality it was equally so to conceive of a final cessation of being. The idea of absolute annihilation was not only abhorrent to the feelings, but was also contradictory to our instincts and intuitions. The spirit of man seemed to have been made for immortality; it craved after an unending existence, and if it could be proved beyond a doubt that it must perish with the destruction of the tabernacle which it inhabited, there would go up from every tribe and nation one universal burst of execration against the Being who created that soul. We found in man this essential difference which distinguished him from all other organized beings—there was in him a free, automatic, intelligent power, by which he could control his own movements and regulate his own development. In all other forms of earthly being the organism is supreme, but man's noblest triumphs were achieved in defiance of his physical organization. "But," asked the objector, "if man is mortal, would there not have been such palpable unquestionable proof of the fact that no possible room would have been left for a doubt? Why is it that so many who are really so anxious to believe, and even crave after an immortality, are left in such wretched suspense, and find nothing to satisfy them? If there is another world where we are to dwell hereafter, and those are now living who once went in and out with us over the same threshold, why does it seem so far off, so impalpable, so unreal?" There might be good reasons for keeping the future life, to a certain degree, remote from us and inaccessible, inasmuch as this removed the temptation that might otherwise beset us to busy ourselves with curious speculations about the spiritual world, instead of giving our minds to the faithful discharge of the duties that pertain to our present life. Our work, our responsibilities all centred here, and the best preparation we could make for our future life was to be had in doing the work well which God assigned to us here on earth. No one who was not thus fitting himself for immortality deserved or could expect to be delivered from anxiety and doubt. Gloom and fear must haunt the man who always dwelt amid the clouds and mists of the valley, breathing the thick contaminated atmosphere of earth; but only let him climb to the mountain top, where the heavens were clear and the air was pure, then all his anxieties and doubts would vanish; he would see the bright towers of the New Jerusalem, and hear the echo of its silver bells. He who lived by faith in the Son of God and obeyed His holy law could not doubt that his Savior would admit him into an everlasting habitation when his work was finished. But it was again asked "if the proof of an eternal life rests primarily upon divine revelation, how are we to account for the fact that in the earlier dispensations—as for instance in the case of the Mosaic economy—there is no distinct and definite doctrine of immortality disclosed to man? Why was not this fact incorporated into the law as it was then revealed?" In the first place that was a civil code, intended for the regulation of national as well as of private affairs, and there would have been an obvious impropriety in appealing to future rewards and punishments as the sanction of a civil law. Again, this was needed: the doctrine of a future life had never been questioned, and was an element in the popular traditional belief. There was another reason for the silence of Moses on the subject, growing out of the fact that the doctrine of immortality among the Egyptians had assumed such prominence that it interfered with the welfare and progress of society, made men indifferent to the discharge of their secular duties, while it exerted no salutary influence upon their character. The building of costly tombs absorbed the wealth that might have been devoted to the service of the living, and the material which should have been used to clothe the poor was expended in wrappings for mummied dead. With them the immortal life was regarded only as a continuation of the earthly enjoyments and pursuits, and when, at their feasts, they placed a skeleton at the table, it was not as a solemn reminder of the vanity of all earthly things, but as a guest from the other world, with whom they expected to sit down hereafter to a more sumptuous repast. The doctrine of immortality with which the Israelites had become familiar in Egypt possessed no high moral or religious element, and at the time of the exodus they were probably not in a condition to accept any loftier view. Passing on to another form of objection, one opponent said: "If you base the immortality of man upon the teachings of the New Testament, then it becomes identified with a doctrine of resurrection which is equivalent to the reconstruction of our present bodies at some future period—the recompounding of their existing elementary atoms after they have been blown hither and thither by the winds and been resolved into their primitive gases, entering in this form into the composition of various kinds of vegetable life, perhaps into the substance of a thousand different human bodies." This was not the Christian idea of the resurrection, and St. Paul called the man a fool who held such a doctrine as that. That the spiritual body was somehow enwrapped within the folds of the material form, as the oak was latent in the acorn, and would hereafter rise out of the natural body, was scriptural and rational; that there would also be an analogy between the natural and the spiritual body, as well as some sort of identity in the two forms of existence, he did not doubt. God "gives to every seed his own body;" while the substance or underlying essence of the one must be unlike that of the other, there might still be a resemblance in their appearance, and to some extent in their functions. It was a significant fact that, wherever spiritual beings were spoken of in Scripture as revealing themselves to the sight, they appeared in bodily forms, and were spoken of indiscriminately as angels and men. The Savior ascended into the heavens in a human form, which, the articles of the church taught us, he still retained. It was absurd and unscientific to deny the existence of spiritual beings, endowed with spiritual bodies, and capable of exercising all the functions which pertained to the highest condition of being, merely on the ground that we did not know how they were constituted, and by what modes they acted. When we could tell by what process mind acted upon body and body upon mind in our present form of existence, how it was that a thought could give an impulse to the flow of the blood, and the stagnation of blood arrested the action of thought, then we might deny, with some better show of reason, the fact of our own immortality, because we were not able to comprehend the mysteries of that immortality. If there was one principle fundamental in religion as well as in morals, it was that our conception of justice, as applied to God's dealings with man, must be the same as that which regulated our dealings with each other: otherwise we really have no idea of justice whatever. If there was any one principle fundamental in the Christian religion, it was that destiny must be according to character. All the teachings of Christ and of His disciples were based upon this. Men were indeed called upon to believe in order to be saved, but the definition of saving faith was that "which works by love, purifying the heart." Its value was in its moral quality, not in anything arbitrary or artificial. And while the doctrine of future reward and punishment was thoroughly interwoven with that of immortality, it was also certain that God would never inflict upon any creature that he had made a worse doom than he deserved. This, of course, involved the principle that every individual must take his place in the next stage of being, not in accordance with any arbitrary classification, but in exact conformity to his individual deserts. No moral agent who had lived as we had all lived, could ever claim a reward on the ground of his personal merit, for the balance of demerit turned against us all, and therefore we must all throw ourselves in faith upon the mercy of God in Jesus Christ; and still it was true that destiny would be apportioned in strict accordance with personal character. There could be no world in which all would stand on the same level, and in the general apportionment of human destiny and in determining the question of our salvation, God was to draw the line between the righteous and the wicked, and not man; and probably He would do this upon principles very unlike those which would determine our judgment. There is one thing which stands in the way of a belief in our immortality, or, at any rate, makes belief so shadowy and unsatisfactory that it takes no positive hold upon the popular mind and excites but little real interest. And here he would prefer that the objector should state his own case. "I find myself," he said, "endowed with a great variety of tastes and capacities. If there is a God, and I am made in His image, all these gifts must have come from Him, and therefore they are the transcript and reflection of corresponding qualities pertaining to His own being. I love music and art. I find my happiness in exploring the wonders of science. I delight in genial society and the brisk flow of elevated humor. I like to study men, in the histories of the past as well as in the conduct of the day. At times I find myself absorbed in the great mysteries of philosophy—in trying to open the secret chambers of thought; and while I acknowledge that a sound moral nature and a profound sentiment of reverence are essential to a well-balanced character, I do not think that a man can fill up the full measure of his being if he is nothing more than what is ordinarily understood to be a pious person. And any condition of existence would therefore seem to me imperfect and unsatisfactory in which all the nobler elements of my nature did not find room for development and expansion. But in the view that is ordinarily presented of the future world I find no recognition of any such opportunities, or of any varieties either of character or employment. Heaven is a place 'where congregations ne'er break up and Sabbaths never end,' as if mere rest from labor and attendance upon religious services filled up the whole measure of one's desires and capacities." What should we say in reply to all this? Many highly-respectable Christians would respond to the effect that such vain talk only indicated the want of true spirituality and the dominion of a carnal mind, and then go home to the enjoyment of their books and pictures and pleasant gardens, perhaps to resume the discussion of the matter around a table loaded with luxuries and sparkling with costly wines. Was it not better to acknowledge that God was honored and served by the consecrated use of all the powers and faculties with which He had endowed us, and that an immortal life must provide for the culture and exercise of every lofty gift which pertained to our nature? He believed that as the redeemed would be employed hereafter in ministries of love and mercy, so there would be ministries of art and ministries of science; researches into the great facts of the universe, which had been prematurely arrested here by the hand of death, would be taken up again and prosecuted to the end hereafter. In this primary stage of our being, we just read a chapter or two in the great book of knowledge which God had given us, when it dropped from our hand and the mortal vision closes for ever. We had only had time to get some faint, imperfect notion of the marvels of creation, the mysteries of the human soul, the strange anomalies of human life, the profound depths of the divine economy, with an eternity before us which must be occupied with something; with faculties immeasurably quickened and expanded by the new sphere of existence upon which we had entered; with a field of observation opened to our view which knew no boundary or limit; with no servile work to do, no clothing to weave, no food to earn, no houses to build, no investments to watch—was there any doubt that there would be such noble and varied employments for the mind and the heart as would test to the full every capacity of our being and reveal to us, one by one, such infinite wonders that the song would spring spontaneously and perpetually from our lips "Benedicite, omnia opera Domini." With angels and archangels and with all the company of heaven, the redeemed would laud and magnify God's glorious name in one unceasing anthem, but its chords and harmony would be varied and multitudinous as the stars. Every song that was sung there would be set to the same grand key-note. "Worthy is the Lamb!" would be the one absorbing theme; but as the rainbow which arched the great white throne flashed with every color and tint of earth and sky, so that voice of praise would be as the voice of many waters—the voice of great thunders mingling with the soft harping of harps—all tongues and languages joining in praise and honor and glory and blessing to Him that was slain. Whatever else might occupy us we should never tire of that theme. Wherever our studies and researches might take us, we should always rejoice to return and listen to His teachings, who hath redeemed us with His precious blood. There was one name that would forever be to us above every other name. And when eternity had grown old we should still feel that we had not begun to fathom the depths of the Savior's love. Some of those present might be surprised and disappointed because he had attempted no elaborate and direct proof of the doctrine of man's immortality, but had merely addressed himself to the removal of certain popular objections. To ask their assent to this doctrine, on the ground of Scripture evidence, would be simply to change their base and enter upon a more general subject, for no one who received the new Testament as a revelation from God could have any doubts in regard to his immortality. He had rested the general argument upon the simple ground that man was able to conceive of his own immortality, and if this conception was a delusion, all faith in God became extinct. For if anything that pertained to our nature came from Him this instinct or intuition or consciousness must have been implanted in our souls by His hand. To believe that He had deceived us was the most horrible thought that could enter into the mind of man. Let it be observed that this general consciousness of immortality was never disturbed until some subtle man began to urge objections, and it was for this reason that he had confined himself to the consideration of those cavils, and tried to embody them all in one brief sketch and dispose of them. He was sure that he had not sought to evade the objections of the unbeliever, or to meet them with ambiguous and uncertain replies. He had much more sympathy with those earnest but doubting souls who were crying out of the darkness and looking in vain for some gleam of light to illumine the pathway of the eternal future, but still looking with anxious hope and trying to live as they think God would have them live, whether they cared to die as the beast dieth or not, than he had with that great multitude who passively accepted the fact that they were to live somewhere forever, and then go about their work and their play as if nothing concerned them beyond the gains and the amusements of the day. Better to doubt honestly than to believe stupidly. It was one thing to accept the fact of immortality as a part of one's creed, and another thing to receive it into the soul as a living power, so that we actually entered into our eternal life this side the grave. "Heaven begun is the living proof that makes the heaven to come credible. Christ in you is the hope of glory. He alone can believe in immortality who feels the resurrection in Him." The remedy for doubt was experience. When one could say with the Apostle, "I know in whom I have believed, and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day," death was abolished and life and immortality were brought to light. They were now seen, and not merely believed in. They had the power of a present fact, and so they regulated one's thoughts and conduct, just as they were affected by the things which stood right before us and addressed themselves to our senses. A holy life was the surest protection against doubt and unbelief.

AN ARBITRARY ARREST.

SINGULAR CONDUCT OF CHARLICK'S POLICE—ARREST OF A MEMBER OF THE FRENCH WAR COMMITTEE.

M. Desire Debuchy, a French artificial-flower manufacturer, was arrested under singular circumstances, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, by Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct. The arrest took place at the residence of M. Debuchy, No. 168 Bleeker street, and Capt. Williams, on searching the cellar of the house, carried off a wooden box, which contained thirty-one hand-grenades or bombs. This event was magnified into a proof that there really was some foundation for the statement that the Communists were arming themselves, and duly blazoned forth on the Police returns as an arrest of the utmost importance. M. Debuchy was not, as is usual, taken to Jefferson Market Court, but, on the contrary, was locked up in the Wooster Street Station as "a suspicious person." Last night he declined making any statement himself, but referred the reporter to M. Le Pelletier, artificial-flower manufacturer, of No. 135 Wooster street. M. Pelletier is a reputable French citizen, who positively asserts that he is wholly unconnected with the Commune and the Internationalists. He said: "The Police on Saturday night arrested M. Debuchy for being in possession of bombs, probably because it was thought he had made them with sinister intentions. This is not so. These bombs were made in 1870, during the Franco-Prussian war, and were bought on Nov. 19, in that year, from a Mr. Haines, by a French war committee, of which I was a member, as was also M. Debuchy. Part of the bombs were sent to France by us and received at Bordeaux by the French Committee of Defense in session at that city. They thanked us, and wrote that a Mr. Guzman, who was coming here from France representing the Government, would call on us regarding the bombs. Mr. Guzman arrived here, and told us that they had better bombs in France than the ones we had sent. We therefore did not forward the remainder, and M. Debuchy innocently became custodian of them, as it was in his house we held our sessions, and to his place that all contributions and purchases were sent. The bombs are not charged, are perfectly harmless, and have remained in the same box among the rubbish in M. Debuchy's cellar ever since. I have in my possession a letter from M. Naquet, Secretary of the French Committee of Defense at Bordeaux, acknowledging receipt of the bombs at Bordeaux in 1870." The bombs are ordinary Orsini bombs, composed of a hollow sphere of iron, fitted with projecting nipples for percussion caps. They are not charged. M. Debuchy will be arraigned at Jefferson Market to-day.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. Ward, of the British Army, is at the Brevoort House.

Postmaster W. L. Burt, of Boston, is at the Astor House.

Hon. W. McMaster, of Toronto, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

James Redpath, of Boston, is at the Westminster Hotel.

John D. Philbrick, Superintendent of Public Schools of Boston, is at the Hoffman House.

Judge John J. Van Alen, of Watkins, N. Y., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan and Col. G. A. Forsyth, United States Army, and E. B. Ward, of Detroit, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

REMOVAL OF SIDEWALK OBSTRUCTIONS ON EIGHTH AVENUE.

In accordance with the orders issued by the Common Council, at the request of a large number of the residents of Eighth avenue, the Department of Public Works will, to-day, commence to remove the show-cases, stands, and other obstructions along the avenue from Abingdon square to Fifty-fifth street. Some days since notices were served upon the owners of those stands for their removal, and such as have not been removed will be taken down by men detailed for this purpose, under the direction of the Superintendent of Obstructions. Much public inconvenience has been felt on account of the interruption to traffic caused by these stands, and their removal will be a vast benefit to the avenue. The stands along Chatham street are also to be taken down, and notices to this effect have been served on the owners.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT WITH A GLASS.

Patrick Hughes and John Murphy, while in a room at No. 71 Henry street, spending the evening with some friends, became engaged in a dispute over family matters. Their friends tried to stop the quarrel, but Hughes, seizing a heavy glass tumbler from the table, hit Murphy with it on the head, laying open his skull. Hughes was held in $2,000 bail for trial, yesterday, by Justice Flammer, and Murphy was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

An unknown man was run over and killed by an outgoing train at Forty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue yesterday.

Christian Jansen was charged at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, with the theft of $25 worth of harness belonging to Adolph Schwab, No. 383 First avenue. He was committed for trial in default of bail.

John Corson, a homeless vagrant, was found dead in the cellar No. 173 West Twenty-fifth street, yesterday morning. While drunk during the previous night, he had fallen down the cellar and fractured his skull.

William H. Chavell was committed yesterday by Justice Kilbreth at Jefferson Market to await the result of a pistol-shot wound in the hip, inflicted by him on Justin Malchon on Saturday night. Malchon is in Bellevue Hospital.

At the regular church conference, which will be held this evening in the chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, Rev. Dr. Rylance will read a paper on "The Position of the Church with Reference to Popular Amusements."

Jane Buen, a servant, in the employment of Amelia and Catherine Treichel, of No. 814 Fourth-avenue, was committed for trial in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, in default of $1,500 bail, for stealing property worth $120 from her employers. She was in the house only a few weeks.

Otto Lange, a salesman employed in James' dry-goods store in Jersey City, was arrested yesterday morning, by Detective Howard and Inspector Murphy, on a charge of having from time to time stolen silks and other goods, valued in all at $400, from the store. He disposed of the plunder to different parties in the city. He was held for examination.

George Longworth, a liquor-dealer, of No. 136 Cherry street, was committed without bail by Justice Flammer, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, charged with striking Edward A. Reilly, of No. 356 Water street, on the head with the butt of his revolver and afterward presenting it at him and pulling the trigger. The pistol did not explode, however. The parties had some dispute over the payment for drinks.

The funeral of the late Charles Schaefer, who for many years was a prominent member of the Produce Exchange, took place from his late residence, No. 522 West Forty-sixth street, yesterday afternoon. The remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery. Among those present at the funeral were many members of the Produce Exchange and the members of Hermann Lodge I. O. O. F., No. 404, and Jefferson Lodge, No. 268, D. O. H., with both of which lodges the deceased was connected.

BROOKLYN.

Patrick Kerrigan, of No. 403 Warren street, was arrested yesterday, Mary Casey having charged him with clubbing her in the house where both reside.

A French sailor named Prado was found dead in his berth yesterday morning, on board the Italian bark Simone Stella, lying at Commercial Wharf. The Coroner was notified.

Michael Nolan, of No. 402 Baltic street, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Charles Callier, who charged him with allowing a vicious dog to run at large without being properly muzzled.

Edward Walsh, twenty years old, residing at No. 132 Dean street, was yesterday arrested for the alleged violation of a child named Hannah Cera, aged twelve, of No. 134 Dean street, on the 22d of January.

Yesterday Detective Short arrested Abraham Tompkins, of No. 216 Withers street, on a warrant issued by the District Attorney. Tompkins was arrested some time ago on a charge of false pretenses, and was out on bail. Failing to appear when wanted he was rearrested.

George Daines, residing at the corner of Bond and Douglass streets, was taken into custody yesterday by Officer Conner on a warrant issued by Justice Delmar. The father of the prisoner complained that on the 31st ult. George had maliciously broken at his home nine panes of glass of the value of $8.

LONG ISLAND.

The Suffolk County Temperance Society will hold meetings at Bellport, on the South-side Railroad, on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island, administered the rite of confirmation to a number of persons in Grace Church, Jamaica, yesterday forenoon. In the afternoon he visited the missions at Queens and Richmond Hill.

Thomas Mahoney, of Oyster Bay, who was held on a charge of bigamy, preferred by Judge Haynan, of the Surrogate's Court, in the guardianship case of Martha Elizabeth Jackson, was taken before County Judge Armstrong on Saturday, and an application was made by his counsel for his admission to bail. The Judge granted the application and fixed the amount of bail at $5,000. Mahoney, being unable to find bondsmen, was again remanded to jail.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Democratic and Republican electors of Richmond County assembled on Saturday evening in their respective towns throughout the county and elected delegates to meet on Thursday evening next to nominate town officers for each town, to be voted for on the 10th inst.

NEW-JERSEY.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of Christ Church, Newark, will be commemorated this evening.

A servant girl in the employ of a gentleman named Colburn, residing in Elizabeth, jumped from a Pennsylvania Railroad train while in motion on Saturday, and falling upon a pile of stones, sustained severe and, it is feared, fatal injuries.

Michael H. McCarthy died in St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City, yesterday, in consequence of injuries sustained on the Erie Road. About a week ago he attempted to jump on an Erie train for the purpose of riding through the Bergen Tunnel, when he missed his footing and fell beneath the wheels.

While a number of men were engaged at work upon the M. E. Church, at Westfield, a few days ago, a ladder resting one end upon a scaffold and the other against the top of the building was precipitated to the ground. Charles Weeks, who was climbing the ladder at the time, sustained severe, if not fatal, injuries.

On Saturday night a sneak-thief entered the residence of Joseph Flinders, on Washington avenue, Jersey City, and had prepared a quantity of valuable articles for removal when he was detected by Mrs. Flinders. He fled from the house, hotly pursued by the lady, but managed to effect his escape with jewelry and property valued at over $100.

THE CENTRAL PARK YESTERDAY.

Central Park was chill and uninviting yesterday, and but few persons took their recreation there. The weather was clear and bright, but the wind, which blew pretty strongly, was bitterly cold. The carriage ways were deserted; there were few promenaders, and all the favorite resorts were almost forsaken. The prospects of skating had allured a few young lads to the lake, but any anticipations which they may have entertained of a pleasant day's amusement were disappointed. The danger signals warned them from the ice, which was very weak, and in some places quite open. The pond at the Sixth avenue entrance was entirely frozen, but the ice was so thin that skating was deemed rather hazardous, and nobody was permitted to incur any risks. It will probably take a couple of days' frost before the ball can be sent up again, or the flag hoisted on the Belvidere tower.

QUEEN'S COUNTY SURROGATE'S AFFAIRS.

During the month of January the wills of the following-named persons were admitted to probate by Judge Hagner, of the Queens County Surrogate's Court: David C. Monroe, Christian Scheurer, (otherwise Christy Thiers,) Benjamin H. Bradley, Langdon Johnson, Hannah E. Knox, Aletta Van Alst, Tyler W. Wardell, John Rhodes, Henry Schenck, William Van Deventer, Sarah A. Vandiveer, Julia Lathing, Samuel T. Jackson. Letters of administration were granted upon the estates of Samuel Clement, Townsend A. Jackson, Moses Anstice, Louisa R. Hopkins, Jacob Williams, Michael Fraugott, Frederick A. Corse, Matilda Brush, Henry P. Marvin. General guardians were appointed for Mary Emma Bishop, Susan Jane Bishop, William E. Noon, Frances Marie Clotildus Shaw. Final accountings were rendered in the will of George H. Parshall, Hendrick Van Wicklen, Hester G. Weeden, Smith Mott, Chas. P. Lowree. Proceedings to sell real estate, 2; number of orders issued, 110; wills left for probate, 25.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.

A little daughter of J. W. Farwell, while skating on a pond near her father's house in Pleasant Mills, a few days ago, broke through the ice and was precipitated into the water. Her brother, aged fifteen, went to her rescue and sustained her above the surface until a younger brother extended a ladder to him. Grasping one of the rings of the ladder both children were drawn by the younger boy out of the water upon sound ice and saved.

ROMANISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Monthly Letter just issued by the Protestant Alliance, the total number of Roman Catholic Bishops and Priests in England and Wales at present is 1,662, which shows an increase since 1851 of eight bishops and 167 priests. The total number in Great Britain is 1,893—an increase of 935 since the above date. The total number of public churches, chapels and stations in Great Britain is 1,253 (according to the *Tablet*,) and 247 chapels of communities in addition, being an increase of 570 places of worship since 1851. There are 86 religious houses for men, being an increase of 69 since the above date. There are 268 convents, while in 1851 there were but 53. Then there were but 11 colleges, and now there are 20.

RURAL CRIME IN FRANCE.

An occasional correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal, from Paris, as follows:

"A series of double murders, committed at short intervals between the end of last September and Christmas eve, have filled with terror the Arcadian district of Limours en Hurepaix. These crimes have been perpetrated in different hamlets, lying within four or five miles circuit of the market town of Limours, which is situated at the extremity of the Orsay-Limours Railway, and distant thirty miles from Paris. I happen to be very well acquainted with the neighborhood, having, previous to the war of 1870, passed many Summers there. While staying in some of the hamlets which have been the scene of the crimes I refer to I had also frequent dealings with three of the murdered persons, who used to supply strangers from Paris with the produce of their gardens and poultry-yards.

The first of these startling murders was committed near the delicious hamlet of Augervillers, on the 24th September last, on the person of a wood-ranger and his wife, in the service of the Marquis de la Ferté. Their dwelling communicated by a path—the only means of ingress or egress at the disposal of the inmates—with the homestead of the Château de Ferté. Not seeing Tupin, the ranger, or his wife pass along it for three days, the steward became uneasy, and went to see if any ill had befallen them. On approaching the cottage he found traces of blood on the path. The only outer door was open, and in the kitchen lay the decapitated bodies of the ranger and his wife, with their heads thrown down near them. All the drawers and presses had been ransacked, and the fire-place was choked up with the remains of burnt papers, which must have been set on fire with a match or candle. It was not the same hand that struck down the husband and wife. The latter, there is reason to think, was killed first. She was felled with a block of wood taken from a pile of fuel outside the cottage. It is supposed that the murderers came upon her at the door, waiting for her husband, who had gone to the hamlet to buy tobacco. When they dispatched her they dragged her into the house, and then lay in wait for Tupin, who was knocked down by a blow dealt on the back of his neck with the back of a hatchet. He, too, was then dragged into the house, and, with his wife, decapitated. This operation was performed in the neatest manner. The skill with which it was done is said to have afforded a clue to the agents of the Paris Prefecture of Police, who have been sent down to Limours to hunt down the assassins. Dr. Koslowski, of Forges-les-Bains, made the post-mortem examination. He is of opinion that Tupin was dead when his head was cut off, but that his wife was not at the moment of her decapitation. Probably she had given some sign of life, which led the murderers to proceed, as a precaution against possible recovery and their future identification, to this revolting mutilation. The second crime took place at the manse of Vaugrineuse, another secluded hamlet two miles from La Ferté. The priest was in the habit of going after dinner to play a rubber of short whist at an adjacent château. But on the evening on which his housekeeper, the woman Duhamel, was attacked and left for dead by a peasant, he was prevented by a sudden indisposition from leaving the manse. As the housekeeper was arranging the kitchen, somebody stuck a piece of wood into the latch of one of the outer doors to prevent its rising. When turning round to see what was the matter, a man entered by the opposite side and felled her with—the doctor who dressed her wounds thinks—a mason's hammer. In falling she had strength enough to call out 'murder!' Hearing her cry and her groans, the curé, who was up stairs, fired a pistol to alarm the school-master. When the latter came he had some trouble in getting in because of the bit of wood which had been stuffed under the latch. Meanwhile the murderer walked quietly off. The woman Duhamel was for several weeks at death's door, and her reason is still unsettled in consequence of the injury done to her brain by the blow she received. She speaks with terror of a short, fat man, wearing a greasy blouse. The third and fourth murders were committed at Marais, between Forges and La Ferté. The Château de Marais is one of the show-places of the department of the Seine-et-Oise, and stands at the head of a scattered sort of village. Here dwelt an old tailor named Brunet, who passed for rich in the country. He was also knocked on the head while smoking in his garden at nightfall. His wife, who was washing the plates used at supper, was then killed, but clearly not by the same hand or weapon, and the house turned topsy-turvy, evidently in a search for money. A large quantity of gold and silver coins and railway bonds were, it is supposed, stolen by the assassins, who, however, neglected to search the pockets of the tailor's wife, and so missed finding 1,400 francs in bank notes which were sewn up in one of them. This omission was subsequently noticed by the gendarmerie and neighbors, and it is a remarkable circumstance that in the fifth, sixth, and seventh murders which took place in November and December it was not repeated. The fifth was perpetrated in the most populous part of the village of Forges-les-Bains. The victim was a wealthy and miserly peasant named Duval. It was impossible for the murderers to have entered his farm-yard, where he was felled with an iron bar, without passing by two *cafes*, usually crowded between 6:30 and 7:30 in the evening. At about 7 a woman living next door to Duval heard a groan, and the noise as of somebody falling. She imagined her neighbor had had a fit, and was about to run to his assistance when it occurred to her that at that hour of the evening his son and daughter-in-law must be with him. But it turns out neither was in the house, nor in the farm-yard, at the time. The drawers were plundered, the pockets of the slain man turned inside out, and the picture behind which he used to hide money torn down. Duval's son, a silly sort of lout, having been frequently heard to wish for his father's death, in order to come in for his wealth, was arrested on suspicion, but finally released. As a blood-stained hatchet was found in his house, for which he did not give a satisfactory explanation, there is no knowing what might not have befallen him, had it not been for a double murder on Christmas Eve. This crime took place when young Duval was in prison, and he could not therefore have participated in it. The victims were two old maiden sisters, inhabiting a farm-house close to the village of Chataignes, two miles from Limours. One of them was killed in slaughter-house fashion, as she was coming with a pail of milk from the cow-house to the dairy, and the other slain in her bed, to which an attack of rheumatism had confined her the whole day. The first was struck down with a block of wood, while the forehead of the second was battered in with a hammer. The person who killed her then threw her body on the floor, to search for money in the mattrasses, which he ripped up in all directions. In his search he stood on the face of the unfortunate old lady, breaking her jaw, and driving in her teeth. Tables, drawers, presses, books, pictures, were also ransacked. Whatever silver there was in the house was carried off. But exhaustive as the search was, those who made it missed two hoards of 300 and 1,000 francs respectively, which were buried under the tiles of the parlor-floor. The Paris Police have advised the authorities of Rambouillet to release some gipsies and laborers, strangers in the district. They are convinced that the authors of these crimes were familiar with the ways of the persons whom they singled out to be their prey, and that they have not quitted the country. One of the two must have exercised the trade of butcher or pig-sticker, and the other may be a blacksmith or mason. The circumstance that the blow inflicted with the wooden block did not need repetition, (unless in one case,) proves strength of arm and certainty of aim. No trace of the assassins has yet been discovered beyond the finding of a silver watch belonging to the tailor Brunet in a pool near Vaugrineuse. It was discovered by some children coming from the school of Marais, the day after that on which Brunet and his wife were murdered."

A PLUMBER'S OFFER.

The following story is from the Boston *Journal*, and during the "cold snap" some persons may read it as describing rather a serious and altogether too seasonable a reality:

CITIZEN—Well, you see how it is yourself, Mr. Plumber. The girl left the laundry-room window opened, thermometer touched zero, water-pipes froze, then burst, and as no one knew how to shut off the plaguey thing, the water run half of the night.

PLUMBER—Yes, I see; very bad break; wants new plumbing throughout; miserable pipes—wonder it didn't happen long ago.

CITIZEN—How much is it going to cost to plumb up in good shape, including tenders?

PLUMBER—Well, I don't know, but I think I will take the house in part payment.

LEGISLATIVE HOLIDAYS.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Saturday aptly says: "Last night the Legislature adjourned over till Monday evening once more. No great harm done, as our Albany correspondent says. But if the two Houses would work six days in the week instead of four, and take their holidays in a lump at the end of the session, they would do a more sensible thing. There does not appear to be any reason why the present should not be one of the shortest sessions on record. Very little necessary legislation is asked for by the people."

THE COLVOCORESSES CASE.

The Hartford *Post* says that the published statement to the effect that the suits instituted by the heirs of Capt. Colvocoresses against a number of insurance companies to recover the amounts of the policies issued by them on the Captain's life, have been settled, is premature. Negotiations have been for some time in progress for a settlement on the basis of payment of one-half the face of the policies without interest, and it is probable that such a settlement will be effected, but as yet the matter is not finally decided. The further statement that the Travelers' Company of Hartford is the only one refusing to settle, is also entirely incorrect, that company having some time ago expressed its willingness to settle on the above terms. The sum total of insurance is $190,000, leaving $95,000 to be paid if the settlement is effected.

LIBRARY FOR PHILLIPS ACADEMY.

The Trustees of Phillips Exeter Academy, in New-Hampshire, at which so many of our most eminent clergymen, lawyers, statesmen, and others have laid the foundation of their education, are endeavoring to establish a library at that institution for the use of its teachers and pupils, especially of such books as are best adapted to aid and illustrate their studies. They also hope to add to these a collection of engravings, photographs, casts, and busts. And they make an appeal to the Alumni and friends of the academy to aid in the undertaking. Books or other articles and contributions in money may be sent to S. C. Buzell, the Treasurer, at Exeter, N. H., or to either of the Trustees.

A PERILOUS RIDE.

A few nights ago there was an almost penniless tramp in Woonsocket who wanted to go to Providence. He applied to the conductor for a free passage, but was refused, and then offered the engineer a drink of whisky to allow him to ride upon the engine, and this was also refused. The fellow felt that his case was an urgent one, so he crawled under one of the cars, took position on the iron rods passing under it, and there, with his feet hanging nearly to the ground, his face within a few inches of the bottom of the car, and his hands grasping the rods for dear life, rode to Providence. Upon arriving at the depot he was nearly frozen and scarcely able to move.

THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

The steam-ship Hermann, which left Bremen on Jan. 17 and Southampton on Jan. 20, reached this port last evening. She brings mail-packages later by two days than those previously at hand.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool.—Miss Sutherland, Mrs. L. V. Hamlin, Mr. Schurmann, Joseph S. Taylor, Emerson Rhodes, Rev. M. Baldy, J. J. Wilson, H. J. Fisk, A. Wolf, Mrs. A. Wolf, Israel Bower, C. C. Hickok, Munroe Ross, Richard Walsh, Charles Sylvester, Wm. P. Batson, Norman Fox, James Green, Capt. D. P. Bussley, Augustin Kelly, A. J. Rider, Robert Woodward, J. B. Crosby, Capt. N. P. Stewart, Wm. Damer, H. Walker, Chas. Webster, Norman Robertson, Geo. Robinson, N. B. Falcomer, Richard Morrison, W. H. Chapman, G. R. Marley, Chas. H. Foster, Mr. Yergens, P. H. Burton, J. B. Sutherland, C. H. Wilder, Wm. Pettit, Benj. Smith, Capt. Samuels, F. Davidson, Mr. Mongran, W. H. Stone, M. Smith, B. Clarke, H. Robb, A. Yuerber, F. Chalyer, F. Black, Mr. Hunter, E. Sanford, Lee Carter, F. Boges.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—A. T. Cole, C. Lecronse, T. Haley, Mrs. B. Wood, Miss K. Nelson, M. Rubenstein, Chas. Darg, Jas. Marsh, Capt. D. G. McKelvey, W. H. Hubbard, Miss Goodwin, J. Philips, J. E. Hamilton, M. Kirley, C. A. Brown, J. Gilday, H. Higgins, L. F. Welsh.

In steam-ship Denmark, from London.—Mr. Benj. Kelly, lady and four children, Mrs. and Miss Dealey, H. Barr, Master Conrad Cox.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:09 | Sun sets.....5:19 | Moon rises..6:35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:21 | Gov. Island..9:10 | Hell Gate..10:32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 1.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Baltic, Kennedy, Liverpool Jan. 22, via Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Jan. 30, at 8:20 A. M., passed a brig-rigged steam-ship bound E.; 31st, at 5:30 P. M., a three-masted steam-ship bound W.

Steam-ship Hermann, (Ger.,) Reichmann, Bremen Jan. 17, via Southampton 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship State of Georgia, (Br.,) Cooper, Glasgow Jan. 16, via Larne 17th, with mdse. and 11 passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co.

Steam-ship Denmark, (Br.,) Sumner, London Jan. 15, with mdse. and 45 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston Jan. 29, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Jan. 21, with mdse. and 174 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Regulator, Martin, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Medicator, Smith, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Earnest, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans Jan. 24, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Barling & Davis.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to J. C. Kenyon.

Ship Semiramis, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Gerrish, Leghorn Dec. 8, with marble, rags, &c., to J. Fabbricotti—vessel to Pray & Dickens. Dec. 22, lat. 35 34, lon. 13 06, was in company with ship Emma, from Leghorn, for Boston; Jan. 16, lat. 21 21, lon. 63 10, spoke schr. Annie Murchie, from Philadelphia, for Porto Rico, 15 ds. out.

Ship Mary Bangs, (of Boston,) Howes, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. to order.

Bark Polynmie, (Fr.,) Coussont, Bordeaux 56 ds., with mdse. to D. St. Armand & Son.

Bark Chas. Dickens, (Norw.,) Terpelsen, Bergen 50 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Hattie, Turner, Boston, for Charleston.

Schr. J. B. Anderson, Wheatley, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ann Dole, Bunce, Fall River.

Schr. Ocean Belle, McIntyre, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Julia, Penny, Fall River.

Schr. G. M. Wentworth, Collins, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Speedwell, Spaulding, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. E. L. Condy, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. M. Clontman, Williams, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Twenty-one Friends, Jeffers, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Florence Dean, Phillips, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. L. Lockwood, Williams, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Willie Luce, Brown, Lubec, with fish to order.

Schr. F. A. Newcomb, Harding, Salem.

Schr. Alice Raymond, West, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Billow Stow, Mason, Boston, for Baltimore.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. E., light, clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.—Arr. to-day, steamers Canadian, from Liverpool; Martha Stevens, from New-York; John S. Shriver, from Philadelphia, and Utility, from Allegrio Point; brig C. M. Goodrich, from Zaza, Cuba.

Arr. yesterday, steamers William Woodward, from New-York; Richard Willing, from Philadelphia; Benjamin Minder, from Plymouth, N. C.

Cld. yesterday, steamers James A. Geary, for Newbern, N. C.; Josephine Thompson, for New-York, and Wm. Whilden, for Philadelphia; schrs. Sarah Wood, for Savannah; Helena Ames, for Boston; C. C. Lane, New-Haven; Wm. Mason, for Boston, and Winonah, for New-York.

Sld. yesterday, barks Anna Aretta and Ricardo, for Queenstown; C. F. Baner, for the West Indies, and Louise Crockett, for Barbadoes.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Arr. steamers Aries, from Philadelphia; Geo. Whitney, from New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—Arr. at the Passes, steamer Mississippi, from New-York; barks Victory and Twilight, and ship Proteus, from Liverpool.

Sld. steam-ship Gamma, for Liverpool.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 1.—The steam-ship Nova Scotia, from Liverpool 15th ult., arr. this morning.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 1.—Arr. steam-ship General Barnes, from New-York; bark Annie Burrill, from Antwerp; brig Ferris, from Havana.

Sld. steam-ships Wyoming, for Philadelphia; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for New-York; Darien, for Liverpool; ships Blue Jacket, for New-York, and Oasis, for Bremen; barks Ragna, for Cronstadt, and Crimea, for Liverpool.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 1.—The White Star steamer Adriatic, from New-York Jan. 24, arr. here at 11 o'clock to-night.

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THE GORHAM COMPANY NOW OFFER FOR SALE the largest and richest collection of WEDDING GIFTS in STERLING SILVER ever shown in this City, embracing elegant single pieces and complete dinner and tea services.

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